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PREMIER TOJO HAILS 10 YEARS' PROGRESS OF MANCHOU EMPIRE

Premier Chang Honored at Dinner—Hsinking's Healthy Development Praised

SPECIAL ENVOY RESPONDS

Thanks Japanese Government For Valuable Aid Since Founding of Nation

In the course of his welcome address at the dinner party given at his official residence on Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock in honor of General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, lauded the remarkable development which Manchoukuo has made during the past 10 years of its existence, declaring that the establishment of the State of Manchoukuo was the harbinger of the work of creating a new order in Greater East Asia. Japan most sincerely prays for the prosperity and development of Manchoukuo just as parents pray for the healthy growth of their children, the Premier said, and he expressed thanks to Manchoukuo for the important part which she is playing in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

General Tojo's welcome address was as follows:

"I deem it a great honor to welcome General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy and his suite in this auspicious year of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the State of Manchoukuo. Since its foundation, Manchoukuo has made so steady progress that its foundations are now firmly laid and its prosperity is daily increasing. At home, the five component races are striving in perfect accord for the realization of a happy land to live in, and in foreign relations, it is cooperating earnestly for the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Thorny Path Traversed

"The path which Manchoukuo has treed since its foundation ten years ago however, was not strewn with roses. The establishment of Manchoukuo proved the harbinger of the establishment of New Greater East Asia and the creation of a new order. For this reason, the United States, Britain and other countries who are devoted to the maintenance of the status quo have done everything possible to prevent its establishment. The Chiang Kai-shek Administration, which is blind to the true significance of the establishment of Manchoukuo, also did its best to prevent the development of the new State, acting in concert, with the United States and Britain. On the other hand, Japan, who is in inseparable relationship with Manchoukuo, staked her national destiny on her fight with these hostile influences. Japan's indefatigable aid for Manchoukuo has been fully appreciated by the latter who has always reposed absolute trust in this country. With the closest ties of friendship forged between them, these two countries are striving to attain their common cause. The remarkable progress achieved by Manchoukuo, in the meanwhile, by overcoming all difficulties in the way, stands out conspicuously in the history of the world.

"It is with the same feeling as parents have for their children that Japan regards this splendid progress of Manchoukuo, and she most sincerely prays for the ceaseless and even more healthy development of Manchoukuo in future.

"The War of Greater East Asia is now in full swing. The Japanese Forces have scored overwhelming victories successively from the start of the hostilities and the United States and Britain are clearly heading for final collapse. With the extension of Japan's brilliant war results, the work of establishing Greater East Asia is gradually taking concrete shape.

Japan's Gratitude Expressed

"Ever since the outbreak of the war, Manchoukuo has been giving hearty cooperation to Japan in all fields of activity, political, military, economic, etc., and is thus playing a very important part in the prosecution of the war, for which the Japanese people are really thankful. The Japanese Government and people are also deeply grateful to General Chang Ching-hui for the very good will which he has shown for Japan since the establishment of Manchoukuo and more especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Manchoukuo has made her healthy development through Japan's help. While Japan is receiving valuable aid from Manchoukuo in the work of achieving the establishment of Greater East Asia. Friendship and cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo form the basis of a new order to be created in Greater East Asia.

"The present visit of General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy, will serve to strengthen this basis further. It is sincerely to be desired that he will make continued efforts to promote the welfare of the East Asian peoples and to bring about permanent peace of the world in hearty cooperation with Japan."

In response, General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy, after expressing hearty thanks for the splendid welcome dinner given in his honor, paid a high tribute to the indefatigable efforts being made by Gen-

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Manchou State Guests at Yasukuni Shrine

General Chang Ching-hui, visiting Manchoukuo Premier, and members of his suite spent another busy day Wednesday, the third day since their arrival in the capital. After departing from the Omiya Palace where he delivered a message from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, Premier Chang visited the mansions of Princes of the Blood. In the afternoon the State guests visited the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine, where the above photo was taken. In it, Premier Chang is seen fourth from the left in the front row. To the General's left is General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine and on his right Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, Manchoukuo Communications Minister. Seen second from the right is His Excellency Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan.

AUSTRALIANS FACE SAME FATE AS N.E.I.

Forced to Take Up Arms Against Japan by U.S., Britain, Says Spokesman

HITS 'LAST STAND' IDEA

Flight of MacArthur Is No Surprise, Comments Information Board Official

The Netherlands East Indies was forced to take up arms against Japan by Britain and America, who are now vociferating that Australia is the last Allied base in the Southwest Pacific, and urging the Australian Government to fight against the Japanese Forces to the last, just as they compelled the Netherlands East Indies Government to maintain hostilities against Japan prior to that country's fall, indicated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo, Wednesday.

"The former Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Tjarda van Starkenborg," said the Spokesman, "is reported to have stated in a press interview on March 17 at Bandoeng that if he had been free to act as he wanted before the outbreak of the present war, it could have been possible to prevent the misfortune which has just befallen the Dutch East Indies, and that some peaceful solution might have been found for the question with Japan."

Mr. Hori pointed out that this statement was nothing but an admission of the fact that even the Governor-General himself could not resist the continuous powerful pressure brought to bear on the N.E.I. by the U.S. and Britain to compel the Dutch colony to join in their aggressive war against Japan, and that the Netherlands East Indies had to fight Japan against her will.

"Before the N.E.I. surrendered," continued the Spokesman, "the Anglo-American officials as well as the Press urged it to fight Japan to the last, saying that those islands constituted the last stronghold in the South Sea region to check the Japanese onslaught."

The same Anglo-American sources, Mr. Hori, said, are now shouting; "Australia is our last stronghold. We must defend it at all costs."

"It is interesting to note," remarked the Spokesman sarcastically, "that the enemy camp has so many last strongholds, which they 'must' defend, but yet can't hold despite the much heralded assistance in men and materials.

"What the former Governor-General of the N.E.I. said," pursued the Spokesman, "must serve to warn Australia against the possibility, nay, the probability, of it meeting with the same fate as the N.E.I., if she continues to listen to the Anglo-American

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BRITISH TO BE INTERNED

Move by French Moroccan Authorities Will Affect 2,000

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—The immediate internment of about 2,000 British subjects resident in coastal areas of French Morocco was announced by the French Moroccan authorities today, according to a Reuter report.

The affected Britons are between the ages of 18 and 50, the report said.

The step is generally interpreted as retaliation against the recent bombing of Paris by British planes and other British aerial bombings of points in occupied France.

OIL SHIPMENT DELAYED

Crew of Venezuelan Tankers Fear Submarine Attack

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—Oil shipments from Venezuela of late have been greatly delayed for various reasons, according to reports received here from Caracas yesterday.

Numerous members of the crew of oil tankers in Maracaibo refused to put to sea, being afraid of submarines, while other members willing to put to sea are demanding higher wages.

In this connection, it was stated that at least one dozen tankers for the above stated reasons are lying in Maracaibo harbor at present.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIA TOLD NOT TO RELY ON U.S.

SHANGHAI, March 18.—Hinting the strong possibility that the promised American delivery of war equipments and materials would not arrive, W. S. Wasserman, head of the U.S. Lease-Lend mission in Australia, warned the Australians not to rely too much upon the United States.

In his speech at Melbourne, Wasserman said that while as much aid as is possible would be sent from America, the battle was "entirely an Australian show." The United States, he affirmed, was anxious to give every bit of help, but the Australians must realize that a total war could not be won without great sacrifices on the part of everybody. He said that he was not charging that the Australians were "laying down on their jobs," but, he emphasized, "There are some in this country who have not yet realized the gravity of the situation and that to win this war means sacrifices on their part."

Wasserman advised the Australians that their first duty was not to rely upon the United States but to rely on themselves and to realize that the war called for every effort by every man and woman in the country. His conclusion was a lame admission that the United States "could not bring enough help to be worthwhile."

BRITISH PEERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—During a debate in the House of Lords yesterday, several Peers expressed formal criticisms of the failure of the British Government to provide adequate training for the men and women in the use of arms.

Lord Elgin bitterly charged that many months had been wasted since Germany first invaded Russia and that nothing had been done to train the people in the art of using modern weapons. Lord Croft, whose references to the use of the pike as a possible weapon caused a fury among the Home Guards, answered that such measures could not be undertaken in a hurry, and he again presented his opinion that the best and most easily adapted weapon would be the bayonet at the end of a long handle. He curtly overruled his critics by declaring that Great Britain was faced with a greater peril than at any time in her history and all steps must be taken for her defense.

E. INDIES RETURNING TO NORMAL STATUS

Railway Service First to Be Resumed Following Japanese Occupation

DUTCH ALTER POSITION

Change Taking Place in Attitude of Chinese Residents In Islands

Domei

BATAVIA, March 18.—With wholehearted cooperation from the native inhabitants, Japanese constructive efforts, political, economic and social are progressing with remarkable rapidity in the East Indies, which have become an important component element in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the elapse of a week since the termination of hostilities.

Freed from the oppression and extortion that prevailed under the Netherlands maladministration during the past 340 years, the natives in the islands are already beginning to benefit from the new situation created by the Japanese Forces.

Native Elements Rise

The abrupt collapse of the Netherlands forces defending Java must be ascribed primarily to the swift and courageous actions of the Imperial Japanese Army, but at the same time it is undeniable that the Japanese operations were not inconsiderably aided by the rebellious sentiment among the natives against the Netherlands Government which flared up conspicuously immediately following the Japanese landing in Java. This rebellious sentiment, which spread like wild fire, evidently encouraged the Dutch forces to surrender.

The new administrative structure set up by the Japanese Forces has not yet been perfected, but its operation is expected to be put into full swing within a short period in view of strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities on the spot and the cooperative attitude assumed by the natives. The Regents of Djokjakarta and Soerakarta and all the native officials have consistently remained in their pre-war posts, and are taking an initiative in supporting the Japanese administration.

Another important factor is the fact that the 200,000 Netherlanders in the East Indies are now inclined critically to reexamine the policy of their home country which solely depends upon Britain and the United States, many of them spontaneously offering their cooperation with the Japanese.

On the other hand, a sweeping change has been coming over the attitude of the million Chinese residents who hitherto have been invariably inimical to the Japanese.

In the economic sphere also, the establishment of a new structure is being

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ENEMY AIR BASES IN SOUTH CRUSHED BY NIPPON AIRMEN

Americans Now Place Japan as Enemy No. 1 Instead of Germany

Domei

MADRID, March 17.—Japan has replaced Germany as the United States' "Enemy Number One" in the opinion of New York's man on the street, it was reported here today. Nine out of 10 persons interviewed by a New York Daily News inquisitive reporter, who recently buttonholed any likely prey from a street cleaner to a Wall Street potentate, said they felt America's enemy in the Pacific is the more dangerous. Meanwhile, the announcement of the heavy Allied losses in the Java Sea battle is reported to have occasioned distinctly unfavorable reactions. The revelation is reported to have come all the more as a shock to the American public inasmuch as the naval encounter at first had been represented as an outstanding Allied victory.

Two Flying Fortresses Destroyed During Attack on Port Moresby—Set Fire to Nearby Military Establishments

FIRST RAID CARRIED OUT ON HORN ISLAND

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, March 15.—Japanese naval aircraft which attacked Port Moresby on February 28, accounted for the destruction of 11 enemy planes, including two large aircraft believed to be United States B-17 "Flying Fortress" planes, during the raid which lasted for about an hour. Other types of enemy aircraft destroyed included seven large United States Consolidated flying boats, of which three were set on fire, three were upset and the remaining aircraft demolished.

The Japanese aircraft attacked an enemy airfield and nearby military establishments starting fires at four places. All the Japanese planes returned to their bases except one aircraft which apparently dived headlong against its target.

HORN ISLAND RAIDED BY JAPANESE

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—Japanese aircraft on March 14 carried out their first raid on the island of Horn, in the Torres Straits off the tip of Cape of York, Australia, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

IMPORTANT ENEMY BASES SMASHED

The continuous shattering of the Allied defenses under the repeated onslaughts of the Japanese Naval warplanes has caused even the glib tongues of the British and American Governments to fall silent, says Domei.

On March 13, Japanese naval warplanes carried out fierce raids on Port Moresby in New Guinea, and on the Solomon Islands, destroying several important air bases. On March 14, Horn Island, at the northern tip of Australia, received its first air raid from the Japanese warplanes.

New Guinea and the Solomon Islands are the advance bases for the defense of Australia, and the Australian authorities had decided to defend these islands to the last, no matter what the cost.

The Australian War Ministry had planned that should the Japanese Forces land near the Solomon Islands, its troops would be concentrated in this area and carry out offensive operations against the Japanese.

The Japanese Navy warplanes, however, have upset all enemy plans by bursting through their defenses, carrying out raid after raid, shooting down eleven new-style Lockheed fighter planes, and completely shattering two vital oil tanks.

When the Japanese landed at Salamaua, enemy squadrons, consisting of 60 warplanes, came to attack, but were driven off by the Japanese warplanes, which pursued them and bombed the military establishments on the Solomon Islands.

Meanwhile, on March 14, Japanese warplanes raided Thursday Island, famous for the exploits of the Japanese pearl divers, and which, together with the adjacent island of Horn, is the advance base of Australian defense. The Japanese warplanes accounted for 14 enemy planes, which were the new P-40's or Hawker-Hurricanes—the much-boosted "super-planes" of the enemy. Of these, eleven were driven off, two set on fire, and one shot down by machine-gun fire.

MACARTHUR, SAYRE FLEE FROM BATAAN

To Camouflage Flight, Former Appointed Head of Southwest Allied Forces

WAINRIGHT TO SUCCEED

U.S. High Commissioner to Manila at Honolulu En Route To Washington

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—Admitting the futility of further resisting Japanese pressure in the southern extremity of the Bataan Peninsula, the United States War Department disclosed today that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and native forces in the Philippines, fled from his post by air and arrived in Australia today, the United Press reported here from Washington.

It was announced also that General MacArthur was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific immediately on his arrival at the Commonwealth, the report stated.

The United States War Department today announced the appointment of Major-General Jonathan Wainright, former commander of an American and Philippines division in northern Luzon, to succeed General MacArthur, it is reported here from Washington.

Sayre Escape Admitted

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt at his press interview today claimed that Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, is returning to Washington to confer with him on the latest situation in the southwestern Pacific, it was reported here from Washington.

With Wife, Child

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces in the Philippines, who had been driven to bay in a corner of the Bataan Peninsula under the furious onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, escaped to Australia with his wife and child, accompanied by his highest staff officer, Major-General Sutherland and Brigadier-General Harold George of the air force. General MacArthur has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

Meanwhile, in the United States, there is great rejoicing at the escape of the General, and it is popularly regarded that he is the best man for the post of supreme Allied Commander in the Southwestern Pacific.

However, opinion in Buenos Aires holds that the appointment of General MacArthur to his new post is a mere camouflage for his flight.

The latest cables from the U.S. announce that Major-General Jonathan M. Wainright will take the place of General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces in the Philippines.

Appointed Last Month

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, March 17.—The flight of General Douglas MacArthur to Australia was to take over his new duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, to which post he was appointed by President Roosevelt on February 22, but which he could not assume due to

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HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE GETS EPOCHAL LABOR BILL

U.S. Government Submits Measure to Bolster Production In War Industries

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—In a desperate attempt to bolster production of war materials, the United States Government today submitted to the House of Naval Affairs Committee an epoch-making wartime labor bill which is regarded as being contrary to the fundamental policy of the American labor movement, Washington dispatches received here reveal.

The bill which was proposed by Representative Howard Smith, Democrat from Virginia, provides for suspension of closed shop agreements so far as the munitions industries are concerned and for a temporary invalidation of clauses in all labor contracts restricting working hours.

The bill also provides for restriction of profits in production of war materials to a maximum of 6 per cent, the dispatch adds.

The bill, regarded as the most drastic compulsory legislation in the history of American labor, is creating a great sensation in labor circles.

Uruguayan Vessel Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—The Montevideo, 5,872-ton Uruguayan steamer, was sunk in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Haiti today, the United Press reported here from Montevideo today. Although several members of the crew of the ill-fated craft, formerly known as the Adamello under the Italian registry, were rescued, 18 are still missing, the report said.

REICH REWARDS PEOPLE OF UKRAINE WITH LAND

New Agricultural Decree Issued By Minister of Occupied Soviet Areas

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 16.—The new agricultural order established in the Ukraine by a special decree, recently issued by the German Minister for the occupied Eastern territories, is now to be executed, according to the "Dienst aus Deutschland" on Monday.

Surveying has been started at many places in the Ukraine for assigning additional land to farmers, before they start cultivating their soil this spring. Especially farmers and peasants who had helped and distinguished themselves in fighting the pro-Soviet bands behind the front or who showed a particular interest and gave a good account of themselves during the harvest in the autumn of 1941, cultivating colchoses, that is, jointly cultivated lands, will now be the first to receive additional land for their own farms. Thus the first phase of land distribution obtains a character of a reward for special performances in the interest of the economic reconstruction of the Ukraine.

2 Nazi Officers Promoted

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 16.—It has been announced that the Fuehrer promoted General Reinhart and General Schmidt of the Panzer forces, to Colonels-General. Both officers are distinguished commanders of the army, who particularly distinguished themselves in the severe defense fighting on the Eastern Front during this winter.

BRITISH FIRST LORD BLAMED FOR DEFEAT

Alexander Held Fully Responsible for Grave Blunders Made By Royal Navy

U.S. WASTES $17,000,000

Fortune Being Spent for Useless Propaganda and Censorship of News

Domei

VICHY, March 17.—Speaking on the occasion of Shipping Week, Sir Roger Keyes, a senior member of the British Navy, pointed out the inefficiency of the British Navy and blamed Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty, as being responsible, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here from London today.

Sir Roger said that Mr. Alexander should bear full responsibility as First Lord of Admiralty for the grave blunders which Britain's naval forces have made to date.

He asserted that Mr. Alexander concluded the Naval Treaty as the then First Lord of Admiralty at the London Disarmament Conference in 1930, and that Mr. Alexander has weakened British naval power for the past several years to such degree as to allow the Japanese Navy to secure command of the Pacific.

$17,000,000 Wasted

Domei

MADRID, March 18.—The United States is spending a sum amounting to $17,000,000 for propaganda and news censorship, but it is felt under present conditions prevailing that this is a total waste, according to information received here today.

The opinion is gaining strength in the United States that a new "Ministry of Information" should be created. There is every possibility that Archibald Macleish, Congress Librarian, who is now editing the "Service Facts and Figures" may become the head of the proposed American "Ministry of Information," assuming a post headed by George Crael during the last war.

Mr. Macleish is a famous football star who served as an artillery captain in France during the last World War and who has devoted his free time to writing poetry, but who is noted for his advanced political ideals.

Lack in coordination and efficiency in Allied censorship is bitterly commented on in the United States. It is pointed out that the first report of an American convoy heading for Australia was published by the London Daily Mail on the basis of its war correspondent's dispatch from Honolulu.

This, coupled with the recent varbal slap by President Roosevelt against Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production, over the latter's disclosure of America's building of "colossal" naval base at Eritrea, has created widespread dissatisfaction in press circles over Allied censorship. These events are also serving to heighten friction existing between the British and American press.

Premier Tojo Hails 10 Years' Progress Of Manchou Empire

(Continued From Page 1)

eral Tojo, the Premier, day and night in successfully discharging his onerous duties in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia. He went on to say that he had visited Japan as the Special Envoy of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to thank the Japanese Government and people as well as the Japanese Imperial Household for the valuable aid which Japan has given Manchoukuo since its establishment 10 years ago.

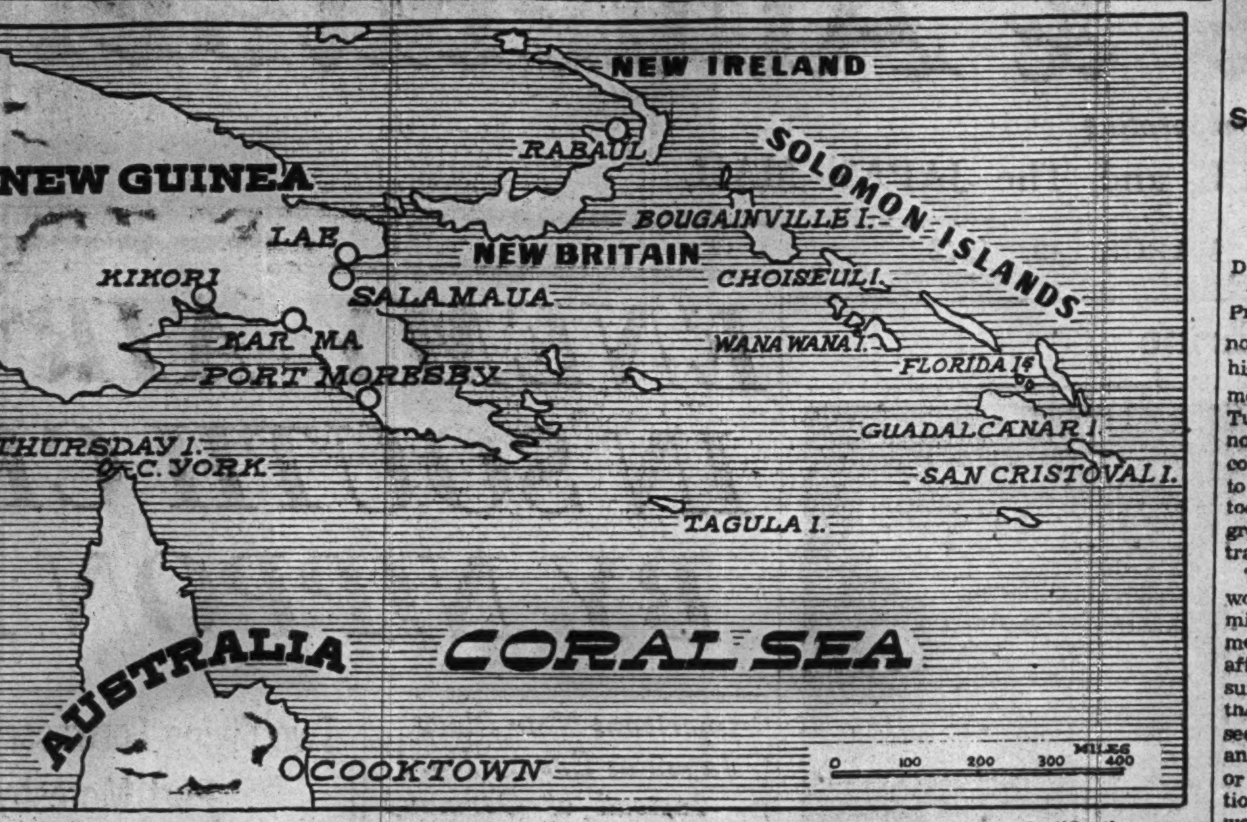
Awed by Gracious Words

He proceeded to the Palace the previous day, he said, and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor when he respectfully presented the autographed letter of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to the Throne. He said that he was deeply struck by the gracious words which His Majesty granted to him at the audience. He also expressed profound thanks to the Japanese Government for the warm reception accorded to him since his arrival in this country.

The founding of Manchoukuo marked the beginning of the establishment of New East Asia, and the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere in the sequel to Japan's brilliant victories in the present holy war is its natural conclusion, General Chang Ching-hui said. During the ten years that have passed since it was founded, Manchoukuo has made rapid progress in all directions, and this is all owing to the valuable aid extended by Japan to Manchoukuo. Manchoukuo is about to enter on the second stage of its constructive work, and the country stands in need of Japan's continued aid. When large-scale hostilities are going on in the south, the defense of the north is of special importance. The Japanese Forces in the north, in pursuance of the principle of Japan-Manchoukuoan common defense, are engaged in the protection of Manchoukuo and the northern border for the sake of Greater East Asia, and the Manchoukuoan Government and people are also co-operating with them to the best of their ability. While helping to strengthen the defense of the north in this way, Manchoukuo is determined to repay the debt of gratitude which she owes Japan by fulfilling the obligations imposed on her in the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy declared.

In conclusion, he prayed for the prosperity of the Japanese Empire, for the victory in the War of Greater East Asia and for the health of General Tojo and all those present.

War Scene Shifts to New Guinea Area



Shown above is the Australian half of New Guinea, as well as the New Britain and Solomon Islands which are now the center of interest in the Greater East Asia War. The Japanese have already effected successful landings at Lae and Salamaua, and have recently carried out heavy bombing attacks on fortifications on the Solomon Islands. New Guinea is on the eastern extremity of the Netherlands Archipelago, some 3,000 miles from Shonan Island.

WARTIME INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN SAID IDLE

House of Commons to Probe Non-Cooperation With Government War Program

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—Denis Nowel Pritt, Laborite member of the House of Commons, recently charged in Cambridge that many British wartime industries are not fully cooperating with the Government's production program. Declaring that drastic reforms must be made in these industries, he cited the case of one big industrial plant working on orders for the Soviet Union.

According to Pritt, the machines in this particular plant had been lying idle for months, while the women laborers engaged themselves in knitting socks and doing other needle work.

Pritt added that it was only after the announcement that the King was coming to make an inspection tour of the plant that the management ordered all machines to be manned and operated. The King appeared and made the round through the plant which seemed to be operating at full blast, but immediately after his departure, all the machines were suddenly stopped, and the women returned to their knitting, he said.

This incident, as well as other similar occurrences, will have their sequel in the House of Commons, presumably in a secret session, according to reliable reports received here from London. The Labor Party is in possession of many incriminating evidences against the leaders in the British armament industry, the report concluded.

MacArthur, Sayre Flee From Bataan

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the continual onslaughts of the Japanese, according to a Washington report received here today.

The present flight had been under consideration for some time, and preparations had been ready, waiting only for the right time. The General and his party boarding special airplane managed to slip through the Japanese cordon, it was reported here today.

Major-General Wainright, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces in the Philippines, is a well-known cavalry officer, 58 years old. Graduating from the West Point military academy, he served on frontier duty, participating in the first World War, and later became Commander of the American Headquarters in Copletz, Germany. With the outbreak of the present war he was sent to Luzon, and led the American troops in the retreat from Luzon to the Bataan region, according to a Washington report received here today.

Sayre Going Back

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, March 18.—President Roosevelt told reporters on March 17 that Francis B. Sayre, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, was due to arrive at Honolulu on his way to the U.S. to present his reports to the President on the Philippine situation, according to a Havas dispatch from Washington received here today.

Sayre will return to the Philippines after presenting his report, the dispatch said.

Arrives in Honolulu

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—Francis B. Sayre, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, arrived at Honolulu today, according to a Washington dispatch today.

Sayre had been continuously on the retreat, from air raid shelter to dugout, all over the Bataan Peninsula. Unable to face the furious onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, he escaped from the Philippines by plane at the same time as General MacArthur. He will spend a few days in Honolulu, and proceed to Washington to present his reports to President Roosevelt.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Cultural Works Within the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHUGAI SHOGYO—It is, of course, of the prime importance in the initial stages of the war that the enemy influences should be driven out of Greater East Asia and that all materials requisite for the conduct of the war should be secured. Inasmuch, however, as the present war is bound to be long drawn out, it is necessary to pay due attention to the question of developing industry and enriching the livelihood of the nation so as to prevent the exhaustion of the country. It is also important that steps should be taken to ensure the livelihood of the peoples in the occupied areas as otherwise it would be difficult to secure their real cooperation. Needless to say, Japan is the central influence within the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere and therefore she must undertake all enterprises necessary for the defense of this Co-Prosperity Sphere. To this end, she must take over the control of customs offices, mercantile marine, railways, telegraph and aviation, and Japan is, no doubt, capable of doing so.

From the necessity of winning the hearts of the peoples in the occupied areas, the Japanese authorities must see to it that their livelihood is secured. Due regard must also be paid to the different customs and habits which prevail among the peoples in the occupied area so that their susceptibilities may not be needlessly wounded.

The spread of the Japanese language among these peoples deserves attention too. Japan has learned by the experience of her rule of Chosen and Taiwan that the dissemination of the knowledge of the Japanese language among the natives is very helpful in giving them the correct idea of Japan. Moreover, when it is remembered that the spread of the English language among the peoples of the Southern regions proved of great use for the British and American rule of those territories, the need for the spread of the Japanese language must be obvious.

The dissemination of Japanese medical science is equally important. Japanese medicine is on the highest level in the world, and it will no doubt, contribute greatly toward promoting the public health among the Southern peoples. In these and other cultural works, the knowledge and experience in all circles must be mobilized.

Characteristics of East Asia War.

MIYAKO—The object of the present war is not the acquirement of territories, but the driving out of the invaders of the territories in question, and the restoration of such territories to their rightful owners.

The peoples of the occupied territories have and are welcoming the Japanese Forces with open arms, and are glad to enter into a new era of development under their leadership. Everywhere the Japanese Forces are welcomed as liberators.

This is the characteristic of the War of Greater East Asia. Every land that the Japanese Forces have passed through is entering into a new era of peace and prosperity. The Japanese Forces are not the enemies of the natives, but are their friends, and the natives themselves know this. That is the reason for their joy at the presence of the Japanese troops, and their willingness to accept the present unavoidable military administration.

For hundreds of years the natives of the Southern regions have suffered under the oppression of the Western invaders. Some of them have been so overawed by their oppressors that they still believe in the might of the Western Powers, and think that their defeat is only a temporary setback. Others have been so hypnotized by the methods of the White man that they cannot rid themselves of the fallacy of the White man's might, and cannot believe that the time of their deliverance is at hand.

In the military administration of the countries concerned, it is vital to understand the pyschology of the natives. Outwardly they are overwhelmed with joy at the presence of the Japanese Forces, but it is an error to take this for granted, and that everything will be plain sailing hereafter. The psychology of the natives, their habits and customs, should be studied, all temptation to employ forcible measures, should be resisted and they should be treated with kindness and understanding.

Militarily and culturally, the spheres now under control by the Japanese are so vast that a like parallel has never been seen in the history of the world. Moreover, the administration of all this vast area is proceeding without a hitch. It would, therefore, seem superfluous to offer any sort of advice at this juncture.

But it must be noted that opinion in Japan itself is divided, and there are some who liken the present task of Japan to that of a ship trying to sail up a mountain.

The methods employed in dealing with the Southern regions, must, therefore, be a judicial combination of military strength and cultural influence, of force tempered with understanding and kindness. The Co-Prosperity Sphere is a 100-year undertaking.

The first thing to teach the natives of the Southern regions is the spirit of Japan, that Japan has no territorial ambitions, and that her ideal is the ideal of Hakko-Ichiu. This is the spirit on which the foundation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is based. At the same time, it is necessary to make them understand that they must not be mere onlookers, but active participators in the establishment of this Co-Prosperity Sphere. In short, they must cooperate with us.

For this purpose, it is necessary to establish a mutual exchange system in the spheres of culture and production. With regard to cultural exchange, it is foolish to enforce on them from the first the ancient culture of Japan, and expect them to understand it. Rather let us introduce to them the modern aspects of our culture, and make it easy for them to understand the might of Japan. The best method is to exhibit to them a choice selection of Japanese moving pictures. Everyone can understand pictures. New methods rather than old should be our slogan.

U.S. HOLDS UP DRILLING OF OIL WELLS IN BOLIVIA

American Authorities Refuse to Sell Equipment to Argentine Investors

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—The refusal of the United States authorities to permit the export of oil drilling machinery which Argentina bought, will greatly impede the exploitation of the Southern Bolivian oil wells by Argentina, it is learned from diplomatic quarters of the Argentine capital on Saturday night. This exploitation by the Argentine had recently been agreed upon. Semi-official Argentine quarters revealed that the skipper of the vessel, sent from Argentina to the United States to fetch the drilling machinery worth 100,000 pesos, telegraphed from the United States that the United States authorities refused to deliver this material on the ground of "national requirements."

REICHMARK STRONG, SAYS MINISTER FUNK

Serving as Basis of Calculation For Greater Part of European Goods Traffic

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Reichsbank President and Reichsminister of Economic Affairs, Walther Funk, stated in his address before the ordinary general meeting of the Reichsbank here on Tuesday morning that "the Raichsmark not only has maintained itself in the course of the war, but inforced itself to such an extent that it is serving today as a basis of calculation for the greater part of the European goods traffic."

The Reichsbank policy, he declared, would prevent any development which might later lead to severe the deflation measures, as they had been necessary after each war. For this reason, a surplus income would be absorbed by the State. The State, however, would see to it that this was not done in such an extent that the willingness to work, or the expansion of the war production was impaired, or social hardship were brought about. The policy of cheap money would always render necessary investments possible and would be an important factor also after the war.

The Reich has been paying in the last year an average rate of interest of 1.77 per cent to the Reichsbank, he continued. The Reichsbank policy, he emphasized, does not permit the unjustified increase of quotations of shares. The risk involved in shares must continue. With regard to the nationalization of the banking business, he announced that a collective traffic of securities would henceforth be transacted via the Reichsbank in certain instances. It is highly significant, he continued, that the recent adaption of business to the new war situation has been effected without friction.

The cost of the war has been lowered and a development of interest rates consolidated, also the financing of foreign trade was necessary, for the conduct of war has been rendered secure and the clearing system with the European nations has been improved. The German arms were a guarantee for the German currency. The best guarantee for the currency in war, however, was to render the war important production secure and in time to take all steps necessary for meeting the increasing demands of the war. The war in the East is serving the new construction of Europe and victory in the East will complete it, he concluded.

FINNISH PAPER RIDICULES BRITAIN'S PEACE FEELERS

Usui Suomi Denies Finland Has Made Any Overtures to Soviet Union

Transocean

HELSINKI, March 7.—"It is difficult to say whether the latest peace mediation offer in the Goeteborgs Handals och Sjoefartstidning is provocation or madness. Probably it is both," declared the Finnish paper, Uusi Sumoi, in commenting on the recent peace feeler carried in the British controlled Swedish paper.

The Uusi Suomi agreed that it would be of great importance for Soviet Russia to have the Finnish front free, but ridiculed the claim of the Swedish paper that the Finns had made the first overtures to the Soviet Union. The paper charged that this was another evidence of Anglo-Bolshevik cooperation against Finland.

Pointing out that the Finnish objective in this war is the complete destruction of Bolshevism, and the definite removal of all threats of Red aggression, the Uusi Suomi declared that anti-Finnish articles published by the Goeteborgs paper were likewise directed against the best interests of Sweden.

Rumanian Tobacco Output

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 9.—The cultivated area of tobacco in Rumania is to be increased to 87,000 acres during 1942, according to an official announcement today. The increase had been made necessary by the higher demand of the army and the civil population.

Shonanko Enters Into New Era of Peace And Development; Amazing Changes Noted

The newborn city of Shonan has entered into a new era of peace and development, and the changes that are taking place are amazing, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Shonanto on March 16, giving a very interesting description of the former city of Singapore as it stands today. The report follows:

Already a month has passed since the buccaneering British troops surrendered to the Imperial Forces, and under the new name of Shonanko the former city of Singapore has entered into a new era of peace and development.

The Ford Motor Factory at Bukit Timah where the epoch-making surrender of the British troops was made is still the same ash-colored building, but the large letters reading "Ford" at the top of the building have been taken down....by the British prisoners. The historic room where the meeting between Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces and Lieutenant-General Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, took place is preserved in the same state as it was when the meeting took place. Even the tables and the chairs are still in the same positions. Outside the room is a sign which reads, "Memorial room of the meeting between the Commanders-in-Chief of the Japanese and British forces."

The hillsides of Bukit Timah, where the fiercest battle in Malayan history, took place, are scarred and torn, with numerous gaping shell-holes, and the trees which once spread their leafy branches against the tropical breeze are now lying broken and twisted, mute witnesses of one of the greatest battles of modern times.

British prisoners are now busily engaged in filling up the shell-holes, removing the broken trees, and generally clearing up the aftermaths of battle from the hillsides.

Wooden memorial posts meet the eye here and there, marking the places where the gallant soldiers of the attacking forces met their deaths.

The offices of the military administration bureaus, and the special Municipal offices are open every day. The offices are on Beach Road, and the thoroughfare is always thronged with civilians who come to obtain special permits. Over Keppel Harbor flies a huge Rising Sun flag.

Railway activity has been resumed, and may refugees have returned to the city. The population of Shonanko is now about 800,000.

Every street corner is adorned by a Rising Sun flag, and almost every house is flying the Japanese colors.

The postal service was resumed on March 16, and a hundred postmen have volunteered for service. The street-car service was also resumed on the same day, and it is remarkable that every street-car is filled to overflowing with passengers.

Bazaars have sprung up in the streets of Chinatown, selling roast pork, vegetables, dry goods, and some not very tempting fruits. Iced-drink shops, noodle shops, and eating shops have also opened their doors and are doing a roaring business.

The shopping centers have resumed their business, and the barricades that had been erected outside the shops during the fighting have been removed. The anti-Japanese posters have been torn down by the civilians, and committed to oblivion in the dust heaps.

Raffles Hotel has been renamed the Shonan Hotel, and the Pavilion Theater is showing Japanese pictures to crowded audiences every night.

The statue of Sir Stamford Raffles, standing outside the Victoria Memorial Hall, will be taken down, and put into the Shonan Museum.

E. Indies Returning To Normal Status

(Continued From Page 1)

speeded up with a view to placing the East Indies in their proper place as producer country within the Co-Prosperity Zone.

Has Raw Materials

The East Indies are endowed with vast resources of raw materials, and constitute one of the "haves" in this respect. However, a greater part of the riches of the islands had hitherto been taken away to the Netherlands under the exploitation policy of the latter. This naturally reduced the economic strength inherent to Java itself, and the natives had been denied of the benefit which they could otherwise receive from their rich natural resources.

Under the new economic structure now being set up by the Japanese, first importance is placed on the welfare of the natives with the ultimate aim fixed at placing the East Indies in a position to assume a role as a producer member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Meanwhile, the development of natural resources is being accelerated and the management of various enterprises rationalized. It is held easy to carry out the economic construction, with facilities for the production of rubber and oil wells mostly remaining intact.

Of all the public utilities, the railways were first restored after the surrender of the Allied forces, practically all the railway lines connecting the principal cities of Java having been put in operation immediately following the Japanese occupation. Railways are now operating on the pre-war basis.

In Batavia, the city's tramway service was restored immediately following the entry of the Japanese Forces. Noteworthy is the fact that Chinese merchants took the lead in reopening their stores. They were promptly followed by the native merchants and then by the Netherlanders. Public peace and order are being maintained effectively in Batavia and the citizens are engaged in their respective pre-war occupations.

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Australians Face Same Fate as N.E.I.

(Continued From Page 1)

Powers. I might add in this connection, according to information just received, that the War Department at Washington has announced that General MacArthur has left the Philippines with his wife and staff officers and arrived safely in Australia. The American Government is of course clever enough to publish a good excuse for his flight in his appointment as the Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific."

Mr. Hori indicated that the news of MacArthur's flight had been a surprise to him, because the general was supposed to be "American Hero No. I. defending the Philippines to the last."

"However," added the Spokesman, "MacArthur has a number of precedents to follow. He is one of many Allied Commanders who have forsaken their posts and men as well as the people whom they were supposed to protect; such as Generals Popham, Wavell, Bennett, and Admiral Hart. It is always the rank and file of the enemy who are exposed to attack and invariably the innocent populace is left to suffer the consequences of the war."

FASCIST-REICH UNITS MAKE SURPRISE RAID

British Near Mechili, N. Africa, Wiped Out—R.A.F. Bombers Attack Sicily

Domei

ROME, March 17.—In North Africa, Italian and German motorized and armored car units yesterday launched a surprise attack southeast of Mechili and virtually annihilated the enemy in that sector, the High Command announced today.

During the engagement, four guns, ammunition supplies, several tractors and approximately 10 prisoners were captured, while two armored cars and two artillery guns were destroyed.

Meanwhile, Axis air formations dealt devastating attacks over a wide area throughout North Africa yesterday. German warplanes dived on marching enemy columns near Gazala and scattered them with machine gun fire, while port installations at Tobruk were severely bombarded. In these attacks, three Curtiss-Wright fighters were shot down after fierce aerial encounters.

Simultaneously, the High Command disclosed that British warplanes approached southern Italy yesterday and dropped explosives on Augusta and Syracuse, on the southeast coast of Sicily.

Indian Leaders Meet

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—Several leaders of the Indian National Congress, including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, have held important conferences with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha, Central Provinces, according to reliable reports received here from India via Ankara today.

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THAI FINANCE EXPERT ADDRESSES MEETING

Defines New Sphere's Economic Problems and Lists Possible Solutions

Defining the economic and financial problems in the new Co-Prosperity Sphere, and listing possible solutions for them following the victories of the Imperial Forces in the war to create the Greater East Asia Sphere, Phra Sarasas, former Minister of Economic Affairs of Thailand, addressed the Japan Economic Federation at a luncheon early last week.

Prominent Japanese financial and industrial leaders attended the luncheon, which was held at the Kogyo Club. Among those present were Toyotaro Yuki, President of the Bank of Japan; Seihin Ikeda, former Commerce and Industry Minister; the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Institutions of Tokyo, Yokohama and other leading cities.

Mr. Sarasas opened his address by stating that the victories of the Imperial Forces were so rapid that there was a great "danger" of financiers and economists being left far behind. He described the War of Greater East Asia as a holy war, a "Samura Crusade under the Bushido banner," aimed toward the turning of a new page in the histories of the Asiatic peoples. Pointing out that this was in effect a sweeping transformation from the old order to the new, he warned that unless the political, economic and social phases of life were altered to meet the new conditions, "the heroic deeds of the Japanese heroes may be undone."

Must Discard Western Influence

Briefly touching upon political and social problems, Mr. Sarasas declared that a new political structure would have to be built up, and in the social field great sacrifices would have to be made by the class of people whose living standards had been based on the Western style so that all the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere would live in comparative equality.

In discussing economic problems, at first mainly as regarding Thailand, the former Minister of Economic Affairs pointed out that Thailand was not in the same position as other South Seas countries before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, and that on the strength of her independence, her civilization and progress, she naturally expected a special consideration from Japan, admitted to be the unchallenged leader in Greater East Asia. With this fundamental principle accepted, he said, Thailand can be dealt with in a manner appropriate to the New Order.

Economic planning is most essential in the building up of a strong and prosperous Asiatic bloc, he said, and this planning cannot be done just in Tokyo but must be undertaken in the country to which that economic system is to be applied. He stressed that a mixed commission of Japanese and native financial specialists would be the most fitted to do the planning, rather than a group of only Japanese experts or only native economists. He also advised that this commission should not comprise only government officials or nominees but that the merits of specialists outside government circles be considered, as the latter were more likely to be liberal and unfettered in their opinions.

Referring directly to his own country, Mr. Sarasas expressed the view that a committee of impartial experts, private and official, of both Japan and Thailand, should work out a general planning in Thailand itself, relative to trade, industry, finance and transport. He pointed out that it was not necessary that this planning should correlate with the economic planning of other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He emphasized the importance of a sound monetary system as the prerequisite of a successful economic program. Reference was made at this point to the recent adoption of the gold standard by Thailand. He quoted some economists as being deeply concerned over such a move, recalling the histories of the failure of the gold standard all over the world since 1931, but Mr. Sarasas pointed out that the Government of Thailand was motivated by reasonable conditions.

Managed Currency Urged

The monetary system of any country, he stated, is not merely a matter of national concern but is also one of international study, and "for this reason, I venture to speak to you. Under the prospects of the immediate future, I beg to echo a sympathetic assent to a system of managed currency with gold plus commodity and foreign exchange reserves. If the Baht is to link with the Yen at par, a system of dual currency recommends itself; that is to say, with the stability of one currency for international purposes and the elasticity of another currency for internal use."

He then pointed out the danger of over-production in the near future of the countries of the Greater East Asia Sphere, and that provisions must be made to prevent this evil from influencing the price level. The Governments of all South Seas countries will have to shoulder the responsibility, directly or indirectly, to assist in the financing of the surplus, which will constitute a constant threat to the market. Thus, the creation of commodity reserves by the Governments would create a demand by which the surpluses could be liquidated without interference with the marketing of the normal current output.

At this point, he suggested that the respective countries should, as much as possible, accumulate only commodities which are insufficiently produced in their own countries, for the accumulation of these stocks would be of great importance not only from the monetary point of view but also from the standpoint of national defense.

The main feature of the monetary reform for the future must aim directly at the expansion of purchasing power, Mr. Sarasas continued. The management of the volume of the purchasing power should be combined with the management of the volume of currency and credit, thus serving the object of regulating the ration between investment and production of capital goods on the one hand, and the consumption and production of goods on the other. He warned against the excessive expansion of such purchasing power as well as pointing out the necessity of planned production. However, he emphasized that the deliberate expansion of the purchasing power, for the purpose of increasing consumption, should be one of the cardinal points of the economic planning.

He forestalled an argument against this point, that his proposal would lead to an increase of the public debt and an unbalanced budget, by declaring that he was prepared to accept the managed unablanced budget as long as the deficit remained manageable and did not undermine the Government's credit. Public debts are not a matter of concern, he said, for history has prove that a public debt which had seemed overwhelming always appeared negligible years later. In fact, he declared, public debt, is a public benefit and is a source of wealth, since it provides a basis for an expansion of constructive credits.

Wants Cheap Money Policy

Admitting that his next proposal was incompatible with the present gold standard in Thailand, Mr. Sarasas suggested that a cheap money policy be set up in his country, as another cardinal point in monetary reform. He voiced the opinion that currency should not be stabilized in relation to gold and that gold should be retained only to settle international balances. Monetary management implies, he said, a deliberate policy which aims at the systematic regulation of the volume of currency and credit with a definite object in view, which is mainly the stabilization of employment and not the stabilization of the price level, as a stationary price level can bring about a series of obstacles to the improvement of the standard of living. He expressed full faith in the controlled price level but not in the policy of maintaining the price level.

Mr. Sarasas praised highly the Japanese exchange clearing system through the Bank of Japan. He said that it removed much monetary clashes and complications and simplified the national monetary policy of each government. By establishing such a system, he declared, Japan realized the long-cherished dream of economists all over the world. The fact that Japan is the unchallenged leader of Greater East Asia makes such a policy possible, he pointed. The collaboration between the monetary authorities of the countries in the Asiatic bloc will be brought about by this system.

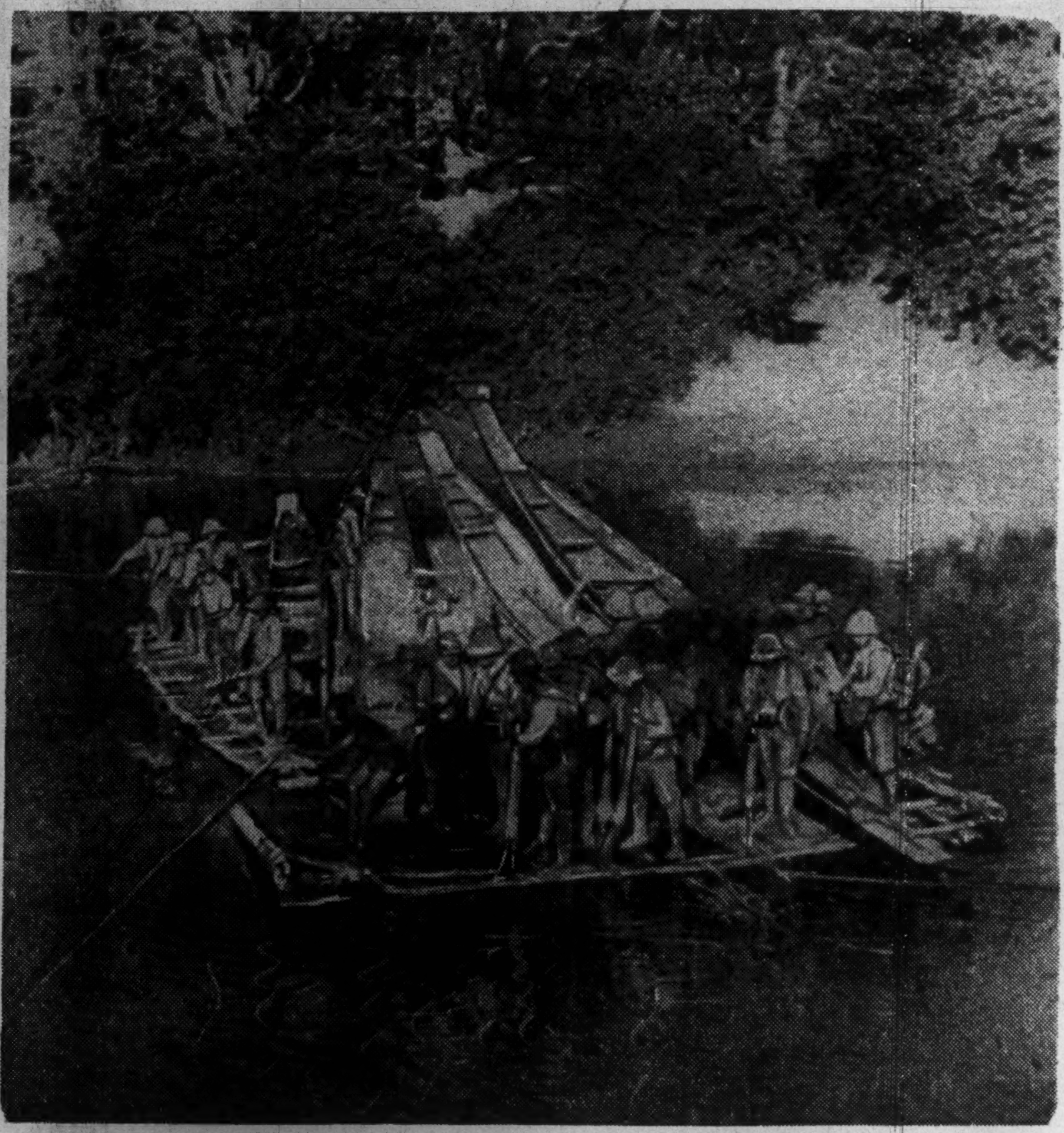
"I can also foresee that Japan, by her position," predicted the speaker, "will soon be able to secure the requisite conditions for the establishment of an international currency for Asia. The gold reserves of the various countries can be pooled, not in fact but in theory," he added.

With this system of exchange clearing, the currencies of the various countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere can well be convertible and scientifically managed, he continued. Instead of relying upon speculation to fill the gap between supply and demand in any particular currency at any particular moment, the difference will simply appear as debit and credit balances on the clearing accounts, and the Bank of Japan will be instrumental in the clearing of these balances against each other.

The technical superiority and perfect elasticity of the Tokyo market, the absence of any spirit of hoarding and the essentially altruistic mentality of the banking community and the Japanese investors, all qualify Tôkyo to be the center of the monetary system of all the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he said.

In conclusion, the former Thailand Minister pointed out that the advantages to be gained by this system were that it introduced a reasonable spirit in foreign trade relations, substitute a scientifically regulated system of international transfer, safeguarded the effects of an adverse trade balance as well as against speculative attacks and international movements of capital, enabled statesmen, economists and bankers to know exactly the daily balance of payments of their own or other countries, was an inevitable part of any system of efficient monetary management and economic planning, and was one form of international monetary cooperation which did not involve as necessary conditions the elimination of political or financial rivalries or the restoration of confidence between nations.

Rivers Fail to Halt Advance



Rivers, mountains and jungles do not check the steady advance of the Imperial troops. Here a unit of the Japanese Army is shown fording a river in Burma in the drive eastward into the British territory. The capable engineers accompanying the Imperial Army have proved themselves adept in utilizing the available materials along the river-banks to provide sturdy rafts for crossing of the river. (Censored by the War Ministry).

Ueno Zoo to Celebrate 60th Birthday On Friday; Attractive Program Planned

The Ueno Zoological Gardens, which was first opened to the public in March of the 15th year of Meiji, will celebrate its 60th anniversary for a week starting from Friday, according to Domei.

Starting with a memorial service, the program will be rich with various exhibitions and all sorts of animal training. On March 20, at 10 a.m., a ceremony will be held, attended by the Minister of Education, the Superintendent of the Museum, and other celebrities of Tokyo. At this ceremony Saburo Fukuda, acting head of the Gardens, and six others will be presented with awards.

From 2 p.m. a memorial service participated in by students of the Komazawa University will be held for the animals. During this period there will be a display showing the distribution of animals in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, an exhibition of military animals, and pictures relating the history of zoological gardens. There will also be shows of bantam and carrier-pigeons. As a special attraction of the War Ministry, Nagaike-go and Etsuo-go, the two horses known for their military merits, will be presented to the public.

On March 21, there will be a demonstration of military dog training, and on March 22 a spectacular sight will be in store for the public when a hundred carrier-pigeons will be sent out from the memorial Tower.

JAPANESE HISTORY BOOK IS NEARING COMPLETION

Will Be Published by Education Ministry by Autumn

The council of 35 members which was commissioned by the Educational Bureau of the Education Ministry last April to compile "The Outline of Japanese History," has progressed rapidly with its task, and has finally completed its work in draft form. It will be published and presented to the Ministry by autumn of this year.

"The Outline of Japanese History" aims at making the people thoroughly conscious of the fact that they are subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, and also in making the people realize the mission of Japan in the world.

Based upon these aims, it was compiled according to the following three principles:

1. To clarify the origin of our Nation and the glory of the fundamental character of our Empire, and to grasp the underlying spirit that flows through our history.
2. To know fully the reason and meaning of the rapid progress of our culture and thus realize the historical mission of our Nation in this world, especially in the construction of Greater Asia.
3. To see the characteristics of the different eras and synthesize the various phenomena that appear in our history, showing the different aspects of the progress of our Nation, and see the relation between these and the present era.

To Rebuild Drum Tower

Transocean

NANKING, March 8.—The Nanking Government has decided to rebuild the historical Drum Tower dominating a large section of the city and which was partially demolished during the Taiping Rebellion, in commemoration of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

ECONOMIC POLICE MEET HELD AT HOME OFFICE

Procurator-General Matsuzaka Speaks—Invited to Luncheon

Matters relative to enforcement of wartime economic regulations and control of violation of those regulations were the main topics of discussion at a conference of chiefs of economic police sections of the prefectural governments which opened at the Home Ministry from 9 a.m. Wednesday.

The meeting was later adjourned to the Justice Ministry, where Procurator-General Hiromasa Matsuzaka delivered an instructive speech concerning control of economic crimes. The prefectural economic chiefs were invited to a luncheon party given in their honor by the Procurator-General.

The afternoon session which convened at the Home Ministry discussed matters relative to the consumption of petroleum.

PHONE TO AFGHANISTAN

To Use Only Japanese Language Temporarily

Thanks to negotiations between the Communications Ministries of Japan and Afghanistan, international wireless telephone services will be inaugurated between the two countries on and after March 19, reports Domei.

The telephone service will be open to the public for the time being between 1:30 and 2:30 p.m. every Thursday.

The language to be employed will be limited to Japanese at the present time, while the telephone charge for a call of three minutes will be ¥30.

General Makes Report

The Privy Council met at the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Wednesday and heard a report on the current situation from Major-General Seifuku Okamoto, of the Imperial Army. A similar meeting will be held March 25, when the Council is scheduled to hear a report on wartime production from a representative of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Hasegawa Coming Here

In order to submit administrative plans to the central authorities, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, will leave Taihoku for Tokyo early in April, reports Domei. The Governor-General, it is understood, will submit a set of written proposals regarding the administration and management of his territory.

CEYLON IS NEW BASE FOR BRITISH FLEET

Inhabitants Friendly Toward Japanese, Says Former N.Y.K. Skipper

Ceylon, around which four enemy ships were recently sunk by the invincible Japanese Navy, is a new British naval base which had no defense facilities up till two years ago.

The native inhabitants, far excelling the average Indians in intelligence, were all friendly toward Japanese at least till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Thus stated Yoshitaro Okuno, a former skipper of the N.Y.K. line, who often visited Ceylon during his 40 years service, on Tuesday to newspapermen. He continued:

"Ceylon is within several days reach from the northern tip of Sumatra, the distance being about 880 miles, but navigation over that part of the Indian Ocean, under the scorching heat of the sun, is very difficult especially during the few months following May.

"There is no direct connection between the administration in India and that in this island. The whole area is placed directly under British Crown rule, chiefly because of the high intelligence of the natives. British rule there is much more lenient compared with that in India. The shrewd Britons know the danger of taking the same high-handed policy over these natives as they are doing in India.

"Many native inhabitants are placed in Government offices and high institutions of learning. The majority of the professors in the universities in Colombo are natives educated either at Oxford or Cambridge in England.

"Till two years ago when I visited the island for the last time, there were about 50 Japanese living there, the majority of them engaged in business. There was a large hotel in Colombo operated by a Japanese.

"At that time I could not see any military establishments being built on the island. Only I remember seeing some pieces of artillery being carried into the island from a ship. All towns there, as far as I found, were in neat and good order.

"A 75-mile car drive from Colombo over excellent roads, takes one to a beauty spot on the island. The place, with its super natural views, is better known as a sacred center of Buddhist pilgrims.

"Many believers of Buddhism in this place, practice asceticism in fulfilment of their faith. They go without food for unimaginably long periods, only aspiring for everlasting enlightenment into Nirvana, from the worldly things of this earth. I hear the bones of thousands of human beings who perished in their course of fasting, lie buried in the earth there.

"The island produces copra and coconuts enough to feed the entire population of the island. Trincomalee, the only strategic harbor of the island, is situated in the northeastern coast. The harbor, though inferior in its value to Shonan Harbor (Singapore), is said to be one of the best examples of artificially made harbors.

"The natives were all friendly when I last visited Colombo. I asked for their view of the China Affair, which had just then started and some of the inhabitants said that General Chiang Kai-shek would soon capitulate before the armed might of Japan. They explained that Japan was the very country which brought the Czarist armies to their knees and General Chiang's resistance to such a strong country had no hope of being successful."

REICHSMARK TURNOVER REACHES RECORD TOTAL

High Figure Attests to Growth Of German Trade and Industry

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 16.—The total turnover of the German Reichsbank in 1941 was greater by 585 milliard Reichsmark than in 1940 and reached the record amount of 2.801 milliards, according to the annual report issued Saturday.

This increase over 1940 characterizes best the growth of efficiency of German trade and industry in one year since the financial transactions of the Reichsbank had been carried through, on the basis of a stable price level. On the strength of annual turnovers of the Reichsbank, the volume of production of Germany's industry since 1938 almost doubled and since 1936 even trebled. Gold reserves of the Reichsbank remained unchanged in 1941 as was the case also with regard to the rate of discount. Net profit of banks in 1941 was 207.6 million marks, whereof 179.3 millions were handed over to the Reich.

SAILORS TRANSFERRED

Soviet Seamen in Pacific Fleet Removed to Finnish Front

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, March 16.—"Helsingin Sanomat" writes on Monday that sailors of the Soviet Pacific fleet were being employed on the Soviet—Finnish front. This became evident, the paper declares, from documents which fell into the hands of Finnish patrols. More than 150 of these sailors were killed by Finnish patrols. The Finnish paper concludes by declaring that the employment of these sailors from the Pacific served to indicate difficulties facing the Soviets in recruiting.

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H.I.H. Crown Prince Sees Naval Museum, Hears Explanations

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince made His Imperial Highness' first visit to the Naval Museum at Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, adjacent to the Togo Shrine Wednesday. First, His Imperial Highness was pleased to visit the Togo Shrine, where His Imperial Highness paid respects to the soul of Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro, Togo, enshrined there, and then visited the Naval Museum. His Imperial Highness was respectfully welcomed by Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, who is Superintendent of the Museum, and other high navy officers. Detailed explanations were made by Vice-Admiral Sawamoto and other officers. The last words written by the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, a buoy from the sunken British warship Prince of Wales, and others also were inspected by His Imperial Highness.

LITVINOV DISAGREES WITH LORD HALIFAX

Soviet Ambassador Wants Allies to Set Up Second War Front Immediately

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov, as the second speaker at the banquet of the New York Economic Club on Monday unequivocally opposed the statements of British Ambassador Lord Halifax, who was the first speaker at the banquet.

In contrast to the arguments of the British Ambassador, who emphasized the weakness of the Allies in their present position, trying to find a consolation for his listeners in pointing out that matters would change when the United States armament industry attained a top capacity, Ambassador Litovinov requested that the Allies forthwith establish a second front. In this connection, he said that if the Allied strength can be increased or if the German forces can be split or weakened on the Eastern front by a diversion elsewhere, it will be possible to push the Germans further back.

Passionately Ambassador Litvinov opposed those, who were pinning all their hopes on time saying "It is to be feared that the more we console ourselves with general statements as to the impossibility of losing the war, the further we shall be from looking for realistic ways to victory."

He declared furthermore that it should be kept in mind that Chancellor Hitler scored his successes because he risked something. Moreover, the Ambassador stated that at first sight, it seemed alluring to sit back and wait until the reserves of the Allies increased further.

However, he added, in so doing one is overlooking the fact that the opponent did not consent himself also in sitting back during this period. On the contrary, he would take advantage of his present successes for still further advances to occupy still more points of vantage to seize added resources of raw materials. These advantages might more than counter-balance any superiority in armaments, which the Allies might achieve in the course of time.

WAR CAPTIVES SAY NIPPON VERY STRONG

Interned British and Dutch Officers at Sumatra Fooled By U.S. Talks

Among the 411 war prisoners captured by the Japanese Army in Sumatra were 67 British and Dutch officers, who frankly admitted the superiority of the Japanese fighting forces and revealed that they had been deluded into a false sense of security by the Japan-America conversations then in progress, according to an interview by a Domei staff correspondent at a front line base in Sumatra, reported here on Wednesday.

The following are the questions and answers of the interview:

Question: Why do you think Singapore fell?

Answer: We thought that war could be avoided by the Japan-America conversations. Furthermore, we did not expect Japan would attack Singapore. Defenses there were inadequate, and the morale of the defenders was low.

Question: The United States did not send sufficient troop reinforcements. What is your opinion of the United States?

Answer: The United States sent war materials.

Question: About when did you realize that a war between Japan and Britain had become inevitable?

Answer: About nine months ago, we began to realize the seriousness of the situation, but it was not until about six weeks before the actual outbreak of hostilities that we really felt we were in the war.

Question: Did you think you could defend your interests in East Asia in a war against Japan?

Answer: We were certain.

Question: Then why did you run away?

Answer: We retreated according to orders.

Question: What is the reason for exposing the Indian troops to danger on the front line?

Answer: The Indian soldiers voluntarily came forward to fight against the Japanese. (It was noted that the officer was trying to shift responsibility.)

Question: What is your general impression after seeing aerial combats between the Japanese and British planes?

Answer: Frankly, we were surprised by the splendid offensive spirit of the Japanese pilots, as well as the excellence of Japanese aircraft technique.

Question: What about the Japanese Navy?

Answer: I only saw the Japanese warships for about five minutes before my ship was sunk, and so I cannot say much, but I believe the Japanese Navy is a superior fighting force.

Question: What are your feelings now that you are a Japanese prisoner of war?

Answer: We are all thankful for the gentlemanly treatment we have been receiving. We hope that peace will soon return so that we can go back to our families.

SWISS JOURNAL PREDICTS BRITAIN WILL COLLAPSE

Statesmen Responsible and Empire Faces Danger of Losing Territories

D.N.B.

ZURICH, March 16.—Under the headline, "Is the British Empire on the verge of collapse?" the Swiss newspaper, Die Tat, declared in its editorial that this question must be answered in the affirmative at least in the sense that the British Empire after this war will cease to exist in its former form.

The paper points out that it is even possible that the Empire will break down altogether and that the motherland will lose all its dominions, colonies and possessions.

In this connection, the newspaper explains that this situation was not created exclusively by recent events but is largely due to a lack of perspicacity on the part of British statesmen during the past 20 years.

Furthermore the paper states that it is not impossible that the reactionary attitude and the ideas of the last generation of British statesmen will be actually responsible for and bring about the collapse of the British Empire.

Ishikawa to Hsinking

The Foreign Office on Wednesday announced the appointment of Minoru Ishikawa, Consul General at Amoy, as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo and concurrently Japanese Consul-General in Hsinking.

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55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Yokohama General Hospital

Notice is Hereby Given that the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Yokohama General Hospital will be held on Wednesday the 25th March 1942 at 4:30 p.m. at the Hotel New Grand, Yokohama, to enact the following business:

1. To confirm the Minutes of the last General Meeting held on the 7th May 1941.
2. To receive the Committee's Report on the Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1941 and to approve same.
3. To elect a Committee to serve for the ensuing year.
4. To establish a juridical person in accordance with Japanese law for continuance of the Hospital.
5. To take all the necssary steps for the above purpose and
6. To discuss and take any necessary action upon any other matters that may properly be brought before the meeting.

By order
H. TREICHLER
Chairman.

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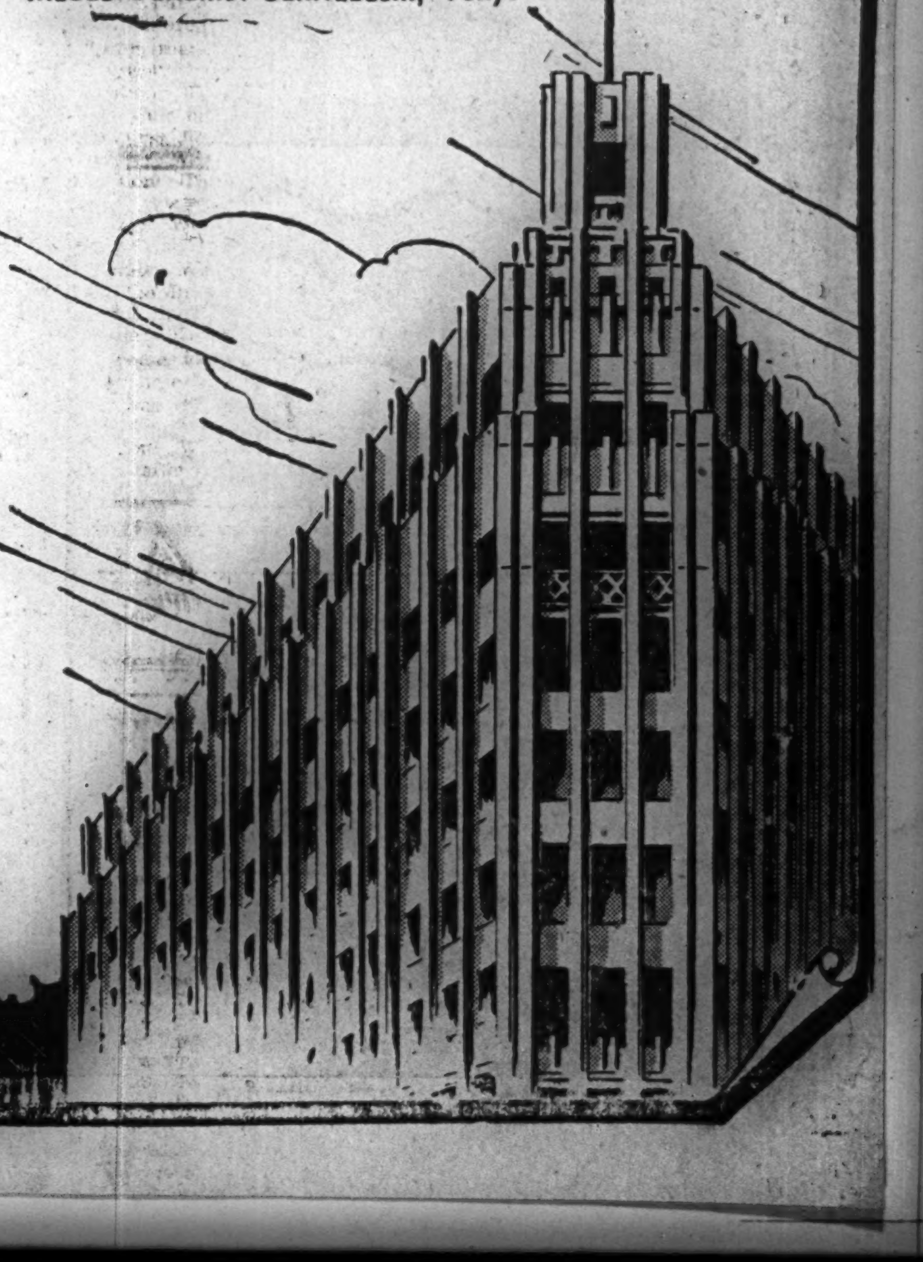

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PROGRAMS SHIFTING TO JAPANESE SONGS

Works by Contemporary Composers to Be Offered in Recitals by Suga, Sato

Japanese concert singers are increasingly turning their attention to the works of contemporary Japanese composers, as may be seen from several recitals being given in Tokyo these days with programs devoted exclusively to the new production of young Japanese musicians.

Miss Misao Suga, a young soprano, will give her first recital at the Little Theater on the fifth floor of the Nippon Gekijo, 2 and 7 p.m. Friday, with a full program of songs composed by Tatsunosuke Koshitani.

Madam Yoshiko Sato, the well known opera and concert singer, will present an evening of new songs composed by Hideo Ishiwata, 2 p.m. Saturday, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Works by various contemporary composers were also heard at a recent recital by Miss Takako Mikami, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

New Music Created

While up to a few years ago, the inclusion of a few modern Japanese songs into a recital program was still something rather exceptional, the prominence which is now being given to the works of young Japanese composers reflects the strong interest in the creation of a new Japanese national music which has been observed especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Japanese composers were given a mighty stimulus already once, in 1940, when the creation of new Japanese works was demanded for many occasions and events in connection with the nationwide celebrations of the 26th Centenary of the Japanese Empire's Founding. Their activities ebbed down considerably during the following year, but only to receive yet their strongest impulse with the start of the current war. Typical of this new situation is the fact that two recitals with all-Japanese programs have been announced for two consecutive days, the coming weekend.

For her vocal debut at the Nichigeki Shogekijo, Miss Suga, a pupil of Madam Tamaki Miura, has selected the presentation of a cycle of 15 new songs composed by Koshitani, all written to poems by the noted Japanese poet, Takuboku Ishikawa. The composer himself will accompany the young singer at the piano. Madam Miura, who considers Miss Suga to be one of her most talented pupils, has stated that she expects Miss Suga's artistic interpretations of the new Japanese compositions to make this recital an outstanding event of the musical season.

Another young composer, Hideo Ishiwata, is featured in the program to be given by Madam Sato, mezzo-soprano. Interest is focused on the composer's selection of contemporary Japanese poetry for his new songs, including a cycle titled "At the Battle Front," by Yoshihisa Yajima; "Rain in Finland," by Miss Kayoko Ichikawa; "The Blue Cat," by Juntaro Hagiwara, and other noted contemporary poets such as Yaso Saijo, Kotaro Takamura, Sumako Fukao, and others. A hymn titled, "On the Glorious Day When We Read the Imperial Rescript," with words written by the young composer himself, will open the program.

New Songs Given

Composers of the younger generations were also presented at an Evening of Contemporary Japanese Songs given earlier this month by Miss Takako Mikami, soprano, with the assistance of the New Symphony Orchestra directed by Kazuo Yamada, at the Nihon Seinenkan, before a large audience.

Classical and contemporary Japanese literature had both served as the sources of inspiration for the composers. A group of songs by Yasuji Kiyose, based on poems from the Manyoshu, the famous collection of ancient poetry, revealed this musician's sensitive musical personality. Tomojiro Ikenouchi showed compositoric skill and good taste in a group of songs selected from the classical Noh play, Yuya. Kishio Hirao had composed a series of "Japanese Folk Songs;" Shinichi Takata, a recent graduate from the Tokyo Academy of Music, a group of four short songs to poems by Miss Ritsuko Takama, and Hideo Ishiwata was represented also on this program, with a few "Italian Bucolic Songs" to poems by Miss Sumako Fukao.

All of the numbers on the program had been especially written for Miss Mikami's recital, which afforded a welcome opportunity to become acquainted with the successful efforts of contemporary Japanese composers of expressing their musical ideas and feelings in the form of songs with orchestral accompaniment. With her beautiful singing and her delicate interpretations Miss Mikami presented these songs to the best advantage of the composers, earning much acclaim for them and for herself.

German Film Features Frederick the Great, Dramatizes Him as Lonely, Embittered Man

Transocean

BERLIN, March 16.—Depicted as a lonely and embittered man heavily burdened with responsibilities and trials, Frederick the Great is again dramatized in a German film, directed by Veit Harlan.

"The Great King" differs from previous films depicting the life of the great Prussian ruler by refraining from showing him as a great hero, a conquering general, with his many friends and associates enjoying life at his castle of Sans Souci in Potsdam. Instead the film shows him as a man suffering from the physical pains of gout and the inner turmoil of doubts. Director Harlan lowered Frederick the Great from the pedestal of a great ruler and showed him in the light of an individual with the deep conviction that Prussia had a great future among nations and that it had a greater right to live than its enemies.

The story, closely following historical facts except for the inclusion of a love story between a miller's daughter and a Prussian sergeant-major, reveals the underlying reasons for the king's qualities which became so decisive for the future of Prussian armies and political administrations.

The qualities of Frederick the Great were born at the time of Prussia's greatest national disaster which was, in Harlan's opinion, the defeat of its army in the Battle of Kunersdorf in the Seven Years' War. In this crushing military reversal with the resulting loss of a greater part of his army, the Prussian ruler was cursed by the population for the devastation of the land by war and the burdensome taxes imposed upon it.

The romantic fiction is inserted to permit Harlan the means of voicing the views of the people. The role of Frederick the Great is again filled by Otto Gebuehr, whose striking facial resemblance to the ruler resulted in his filling this characterization many times. Mass scenes in which 15,000 persons appear feature this film, which recently had its first showing in Berlin. Gripping battle scenes are also presented in the picture.

NEW COALFIELDS FOUND AROUND KIANGNING AREA

Chinese Miners Apply for Permits From Nanking Ministry Of Industry

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 9.—Coal deposits are reported to have been discovered recently at Hsiang Sui Pa, in a ravine to the north of Lung Tang, Chuyung, and in several places around Kiangning.

While some specimens of these coal deposits are now being analyzed for the purpose of ascertaining the quality, a number of mining experts are proceeding to the above-mentioned localities to undertake the work of prospecting with a view to the exploitation of the mines.

A group of merchants headed by Tsou Chang, who discovered the coalfields, are said to have applied to the Ministry of Industry for a license to explore and develop the mines.

It is understood that the mountainous areas in the neighborhood of Nanking are very rich in coal deposits. During the past year several coal mines were found at Yen Tse Chi and other places around the Capital, and many coal mining companies have already been organized with their offices located in Chuyung, Kiangning and other localities in the vicinity.

PROTECTORATE TRADE GOOD

Exports of Bohemia and Moravia Exceed Imports

Transocean

PRAGUE, March 7.—The foreign trade of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in 1941 showed an excess of exports over imports.

Two-thirds of these countries' exports went to the countries in southeast Europe as well as Italy. Slovakia was at the top of the list, with Italy a close second and Rumania next.

Exports to Bulgaria doubled compared with the previous year, while goods exchanged with Turkey also improved.

Kobe Notes

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 17: Mr. S. di Pera Giuseppe, Mr. T. Hashizu, Mr. and Mrs. T. Inouye, Mr. R. Kawaguchi, Mr. B. van der Laan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons and Mr. M. Tamaki.

U.S. HIRES SWEDISH SHIP FOR EXCHANGING ENVOYS

Welles States Liner Will Carry Diplomats of Axis Countries To Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The United States Government has chartered the 11,055-ton Swedish ship Drottningholm for the purpose of exchanging diplomats of the United States and the Axis Powers, Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, announced today at his press conference.

He added, however, that no definite date has been decided for the exchange of the diplomats.

The vessel will leave New York harbor carrying the diplomats of the Axis States and will call at Lisbon where the United States diplomatic representatives will board the ship for the United States, he said.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Thursday
— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "The Pioneers' Enterprises in South Seas," by Dr. Eijiro Honjo.
7:20 "National Resolution," by Ichiro Kimijima; Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Orchestra: "Symphony No. 8" (Beethoven), "Rosamunde, Overture" (Schubert).
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: "The Story of The Tunnel," by Koichi Ishii.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Nambu Harmonica Band.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Serial Talk, "Scientific Life," by Junzo Iikura.
4:00 Serial Talk on Wartime National Education: "The World Movement Around Us," by Setsuo Hirose, Chief of 3rd Section of 3rd Dept. of Board of Information.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama "Our Brother Countries in The Japanese Current."
7:30 National Chorus: "Clouds Over Mountains."
8:00 Military Hour Samurai Story; Ryukyu Folksongs.
9:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Yoshitaka Sakamoto: "March Album of The War of Greater East Asia," Opera "Barber of Seville"—Overture (Rossini), Opera "Ab Hassan"—Overture (Weber) and Opera "Oberon"—Overture (Weber).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN TO BEST NEWSREELS

Japan Eigasha Will Make English Versions of War Shorts For South Regions

The Education Ministry, which has enforced an encouragement system for dramatic motion pictures and culture features, in order that these productions contribute to the development of national culture in accordance with the Motion Picture Law, has decided to adopt definite plans for a similar system to apply to "pictures of the times" (newsreels), for which no consideration was given in the past. In this connection, a committee will be formed in the near future to discuss detailed methods for awarding prizes to newsreels.

The ceremony of awarding the Education Ministry prizes to outstanding motion pictures will be held at the official residence of the Education Minister on March 25 when seven productions, which were endorsed by the Ministry as the est screen productions for the year 1941, will be given certificates of merit together with monetary prizes. They are "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainer of the Genroku Era), "Uma" (Horses), "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Yedo), "Ai no Ikka" (The Family of Love), "Sora no Shonenhei" (Young Heroes of the Air), "Shima" (The Island), and "Ran-in Tampoki" (Reporting the Netherlands East Indies).

"Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), a Nikkatsu picture, has officially been endorsed by the Government-General of Chosen as the 17th recommendation given on motion pictures produced in Japan.

In parallel with the brilliant development of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japan Eigasha, which has been enlarging the production of war newsreels bound for the southern regions, will also produce English versions of newsreels to be shown in the Philippines and other places where English is spoken. The Burmese and Malay versions are also to be produced in the near future.

Discussions concerning the amalgamation of 35 culture picture producers are now progressing although they were at one time brought to a standstill. The representatives of 15 out of the 35 companies, including the Nippon Koyei, Tokyo Eiga, Ko-on Bunka and Mizunaka, recently submitted a resolution to the preparatory committee as well as the Government officials concerned, requesting that the new company be established as a limited company with a capital invested by the proprietors of the present 35 companies.

The latest newsreels, which the Japan Eigasha will shortly send to Thailand and French Indo-China, contain the following feature news other than the fall of Singapore, the surprise attack of the Japanese Navy parachutists at Menado on Celebes Island, ski contests in Japan, mountain operations in Shansi Province, the sudden attack of the Japanese Army parachutists at Palembang, the sea battle off Java and the battle lines in Burma.

The public's reaction to "Ichioku Bokujin" (The Air Defense Front of a Hundred Million People), a culture film, the showing of which was designated by the Board of Information, will be investigated by the Japan Eigasha, the distributors, particularly in conjunction with the effect and publicity methods carried out by the theaters.

According to a report received by the Home Ministry, motion pictures officially inspected in Shanghai during January totaled 341, including 68 Japanese, 136 Chinese and 137 foreign productions.

"Minami Kara Kayetta Otoko" (Man Who Returned From the South) is the title of a new dramatic picture, now contemplated by Toho. The story, dealing with a man's endeavors for the development of the southern regions, was originally written by Kazuo Kikuta and adapted by Hideo Kokuni for the screen. The cast will be headed by Roppa Furukawa.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The meritorious and brilliant achievements of the "Special Attack Flotilla" at the sea battle in Pearl Harbor at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, which were appraised as the essence of Bushido, will be dramatized by four well-known playwrights and staged in Tokyo next month. The stage version is now being prepared by Tamotsu Takata for the Shinkokugeki Dramatic Company, which will play at the Imperial Theater. The other plays will be produced by Ryuichiro Yagi for the Zenshinza at the Shimbashi Embujo; Yobun Kaneko for a group of Kabuki actors at the Tokyo Gekijo, and Kazuo Kikuta for the Furukawa theatrical troupe at the Yurakuza.

The number of plays inspected by the censors of the Metropolitan Police Board during the month of February showed a marked increase with a total of 358, being about 40 per cent more than those for the corresponding month of last year. Those approved for public performance aggregated 298. Five manuscripts were rejected. 55 productions were approved after partial revision.

The Tokyo Takarazuka Theatrical Company is planning to open a small theater exclusively for presenting entertainment programs to school children. It will be situated on the first floor of its own building and is to be called the "Hibiya Kaikan" with a seating capacity of 170.

The Zenshinza theatrical troupe, which is now playing at the Shimbashi Embujo, will continue at the same theater next month to present a new program, consisting of three plays, of which two offerings have been decided. They are 'Tanna Tonneru" (The Tunna Tunnel), a new drama by Hideji Hojo, and "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a classical play by Seika Mayama.

The Geino Bunka Remmei, which has been endeavoring to unify all groups of stage performers entertaining the men on the front, has decided at its recent meeting, to establish a military relief department in order to strengthen the activities for sending players to the front.

The Meijiza will house next month a group of Kabuki actors headed by Jusaburo Bando, Gato Kataoka, Kanjaku Nakamura, Tsurunosuke Bando and Minosuke Bando, the leading players of Osaka's Kabuki-dom, whose performance will be the first in the past four years on the Tokyo stage. The detailed program has not been arranged yet but "Geidai Ichidai Otoko" (The Life of a Noted Actor), a favorite of the late Ganjiro Nakamura, is most likely to be the main attraction.

In celebration of the 15th anniversary of its founding, a modern dramatic group known as the Gekidan Todo will play at the Yurakuza from March 27-29 with two performances daily. A new play entitled "Pinochio" by Shichinosuke Yamamura will be staged under the direction of Hiroshi Miyatsu.

In cooperation with the Tokyo Municipality's effort for increasing healthy entertainment, the educational dance department of the Japan Dance Federation will dispatch several groups of dance instructors to various national schools in Tokyo on March 21. They will call at the Kojimachi, Kinka, Hisamatsu, Teppozu, Saiwo, Hikawa, Kubomachi and 22 other national schools to demonstrate a series of new dances.

In compliance with the presentation of "Genroku Chushingura" (The Royal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a classical drama by Seika Mayama, the Shimbashi Embujo is holding an exhibition in the hallways of the theater, of historical relics, pictures and old documents of the famous 47-Ronin of Lord Asano.

Under the supervision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Kami Shibai, or the "Paper Theater" will make a new campaign in an effort to assist the forthcoming wartime general election. At the request of the Association, a drama for the use of the "Paper Theater" called "Soi no Shingun" (The March of National Solidarity) has recently been produced by Uhei Iba, with drawings by Hidezo Kondo, which will be exhibited toward the end of this month at the various department stores, public halls, parks, vaudeville houses, factories and on the streets in the six leading cities.

In honor of General Chang Chinghui, Premier of Manchoukuo, who is now visiting Tokyo, the Kabukiza will present a special program on March 22 when a classical dance called "Boshibari" (a dance adapted from the Noh drama), and "Omi Genji Senjinyakata" (The War Camp of Moritsuna), a one-act historical play, will be staged with Uzayemon Ichimura, Kikugoro Onoye and Nizayemon Kataoka in the important roles.

As a goodwill mission for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, Shizuye Fujikage, famous Japanese dancer of the Fujikage School, and her pupils will visit Manchoukuo in May.

The local Takarazuka Gekijo, which is now attracting the theater-going public with "Hawai no Bansho" (Twilight of Hawaii), will be occupied by the star dancers of the Snow Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company next month.

The Japan-German Cultural Association, which has been striving for the promotion of culture between the two countries, will present a special program at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6:30 p.m. on March 23 when music by Mozart, Bach, Beethoven and Strauss will be provided by Kiyoko Izaki, Ko Kurata and Kazuko Kusama respectively.

U.S. WAR OFFICE EXTENDS AREAS VITAL TO DEFENSE

Axis Nationals in Western States Barred From Residing In Specified Zones

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Apparently jarred by daring Japanese attacks against the Pacific coast, the United States War Department announced today that areas vital to the defense of western United States has been extended to include the states of Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah, it was learned here today from San Francisco.

The War Department simultaneously declared that Axis nationals will be prohibited from residing in 943 specific areas in specified states which include sites of airfields, radio stations, bridges, power plants, dams and dikes.

It was pointed out that the decree applies to nationals of Japan, Italy, Germany as well as Americans of Japanese ancestry, the report states.

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MACHINERY INDUSTRY MAKES GIANT STRIDE

Foundations Laid for Self-Sufficiency in Precision Machinery

LEGISLATIONS CONTRIBUTE

Five Control Associations to Be Co-ordinated by Council Forming Shortly

With the five machinery control associations which commenced early this year to be co-ordinated by a Council of Machinery Control Associations shortly, the foundations have been firmly laid for a leap of the century toward self-sufficiency in machinery, especially in precision machinery.

One of our industries which have received great stimuli from the War of Greater East Asia, inclusive of the China Affair, is the machinery-building industry. The eccentric manner in which Japan's machinery-building industry had developed has been radically corrected toward self-sufficiency under the exigencies of war, says the Domei Economic Weekly.

Light Industry Dominated

As is well known, the mainstays of Japan's manufacturing industry had been spinning and weaving which are classed as light industries. Although a certain degree of system was achieved in the early days of Taisho, the machinery industry lagged behind on account of concentration on such machinery as spinning and weaving machines. As such fundamental classes of machinery as machine tools, precision machinery and machinery for use in the chemical industry were easier to import, they were supplied chiefly by importers rather than by manufacturers. With the onset of the Manchurian Incident and the subsequent China Affair, rapid advance was made in machinery-building so far as quantity was concerned but for machinery requiring high precision the country still had to depend on imports from Germany, the United States and others. In the last several years, the increasing demand for machinery gave birth to an enormous number of smaller machinery-builders especially in the field of machine tools which was extremely profitable. Commercial firms transforming themselves into industrial companies tended to embrace machine tool building because of the exceptionally lucrative nature of this industry. In this way, the proportion of smaller machinery manufacturers has increased to about 60 per cent of the total number of factories and shops. The characteristics of the smaller builders are that productive efficiency is low, technique backward and they are unable to produce articles of high precision. Their low productive efficiency can be seen from the fact that in spite of their making up some 60 per cent of the factories and shops, they produce only 20 per cent of the total machinery output of the country.

Self-Sufficiency Sought

Consequently the efforts of the authorities to strengthen the machinery-building industry of the nation, especially with dark clouds hovering over the Pacific, were directed toward attaining self-sufficiency in heavy and chemical industry machinery and a general boost in the technical level and proper application of the smaller machinery-building industry. With these ends in view the Automobile Manufacturing Law (May, 1936), Machine Tool Building Industry Law (July, 1938) its amendment law (March, 1936) and the Machinery and Other Iron and Steel Manufactures Regulation Schedule of December, 1940 were legislated. Thus the Government has undertaken to reorganize and strengthen the machinery industry and the industrialists themselves have launched on readjustments.

As a result, the following machinery control associations have been formed in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance:

(1) Industrial Machinery Control Association. (Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, president) This organization has 637 members engaged in manufacturing cutters, reamers, grinders and other machine tools; conveyers; steam engines, steam turbines, internal combustion engines, pumps, windmills; locks and towers.

(2) Electric Machinery Control Association. (Daigoro Yasukawa, president) This organization has 245 members engaged in manufacturing electric machinery; electric communication instruments; electric meters; steam engines for electric generation; batteries; steam turbines and water-mills.

(3) Precision Machinery Control Association. (Seimei Hara, president) This organization has 381 members engaged in manufacturing machine tools; tools; ball-bearing; surveying instruments; optical instruments and testing instruments.

(4) Vehicles Control Association. (Yasujiro Shima, president) This organization has 90 members engaged in manufacturing rolling stock; industrial vehicles; vehicle parts and railway signal and safety devices.

(5) Automobile Control Association. (Shigeyasu Suzuki, president) This organization has six members engaged in the manufacture of automobiles and parts.

Council to Unite

These five associations are to be linked and their works co-ordinated by a Council of Machinery Control Associations. The new structure in the machinery industry will become complete as soon as the smaller manufacturers unite or change their occupations.

In the last few years a spectacular progress has been seen in the machinery industry of this country with a corresponding improvement in engineering. Under the Key Materials Manufacturing Industry Law, Machine Tool Building Industry Law, its amended law and Automobile Manufacturing Law, the Government has undertaken to smooth the financing and laying in of materials in regard to designated machinery builders. A marked improvement in industrial efficiency has been effected through the publication of technical secrets long monopolized by certain firms.

With the mineral resources of the southern regions fast falling into Japanese hands, the heavy industry of this country faces an exceedingly bright future. Brilliant advance is expected to be made by the machinery industry when the iron ores, manganese, bauxite and other important materials of the southwestern Pacific come to be abundantly supplied to it.

The program before the machinery industry of the nation is to achieve ever higher precision and then to produce ever greater quantities of such precision machinery.

Notables Are Members Of Committee Appointed To Organize South Bank

A committee of 45 for the establishment of the Southern Development Bank was announced by the Finance Ministry Tuesday. The committee is to meet on March 20 to mark the inauguration of the financial institution which is to play such an important part in the construction of the southwestern Pacific areas. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya is chairman, according to the announcement. Among the members are Count Hideo Kodama, member of the House of Peers; Genki Abe, vice-president of the Planning Board; Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Haruhiko Nishi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tsuneji Taniguchi, Vice-Minister of Finance; Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company; Lieutenant-General Keitaro Kimura, Vice-Minister of War; Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Minister of the Navy; Etsusaburo Shiina, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry; Sakae Tejima, Vice-Minister of Communications; Tetsuzo Ueba, Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs; Toshikata Okubo, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Association; Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan and Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister.

RICE SUPPLY ENOUGH FOR ENTIRE NATION

Farmers Urged to Concentrate On Cultivation of Various Vegetables

Although apprehension has been completely eradicated regarding the supply of rice, one of the main foodstuffs of the nation, as a result of the assured cooperation of the member countries of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere, yet efforts should be made more than before for the increased production of various food articles which is necessary for the satisfactory prosecution of the current war, states Kingo Tsuji, director of the Food Articles Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in an article appearing in the Yomiuri Wednesday.

With the cooperation of Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma, noted rice-producing centers of the world, assured, Mr. Tsuji states, there vanished the nation's uneasiness regarding the supply of rice, but endeavor should be made for the increased production of rice and other cereals such as wheat, barley, rye, etc. in this country, in order to save shipping bottoms for which a demand is rising more and more because of wartime.

Farmers Must Grow Vegetables

In producing such perishable food articles as vegetables, fruit, fish and meat, transportation and distribution facilities should be taken into consideration, states Mr. Tsuji. Except vegetables for their own consumption farmers should concentrate their efforts on the cultivation of such vegetables as sweet potatoes, radishes, carrots, and the like vegetables, suited for transportation, suggests Mr. Tsuji.

As to fish, one of the most important foodstuffs of animal matter in this country, the director of the Food Articles Bureau stresses the necessity of increasing catches at all cost. For securing the necessary quantity of fish, the director states that every possible means is being taken by the Government authorities and the fisheries of this country. Reviewing the distribution of fish in the past year, the director states that there is need of further improving the relation between production and distribution, for the smooth distribution of fish. For the increased production of fishery products definite planning is important, further continues the director.

Referring to miso and soy, two main items of the processed foodstuffs of this nation, the director states that there will be no anxiety so long as the supply of soy beans and wheat, materials for the processed foodstuffs, can be assured. From this point, particular attention should be given to the transportation of soy beans from Manchoukuo so as to enable this country to produce ample miso and soy for the nation, concludes Mr. Tsuji, director of the Food Articles Bureau.

Bill Clearings

March 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	195,092	155,074
Balance	29,646	16,369

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 18
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,778,507
Over Issues	78,507
Deposits	558,619
Loans	461,179

FACING STARVATION CHUNGKING IN PANIC

People Living a Precarious Life on Barter as Money Value Disappears

With Rangoon now in the hands of Japanese Forces, and the Burma route out of commission, the source of supply of commodities having dried up, Chungking is at the end of its tether while fear and uncertainty overhangs the city and districts under its influence, comments a report from Rangoon. The finance department of the Chungking regime had to resort to an extreme measure for the control of daily necessities by establishing special agencies. Distribution of foodstuffs, fuel, clothing and all other articles are placed under a strict rationing system. At the same time economic police, with enlarged powers, have been mobilized to keep keenest vigilance over profiteers.

Supply of commodities having grown extremely short it is hardly possible for ordinary civilians to purchase necessaries through normal channels as goods have magically disappeared from markets and shops. As many as 300 merchants have recently been rounded up on the grounds of originating rumors creating a public sense of uncertainty and financial chaos. Arrests of civilians are continued both day and night, and people are wild with fear and mutual distrust.

Money Value Gone

Scarcity of goods has caused a drop in the money value, and the people's confidence in currency is fast dying, proportionately raising the value of commodities. People are eagerly bartering goods with each other inasmuch as their money cannot buy them anything. The finance department, in order to check the people's eagerness for barter, has disbursed 400,000,000 yuan out of the commodity price stabilization fund for the purchase of cotton cloth and other daily necessities.

The administration is highly apprehensive lest the existing condition may brew riots and other domestic disturbances. Many secret police arrests only make people suspicious of each other, and according to a man who recently escaped from Chungking the condition of Chiang Kai-shek's capital is reminiscent of the last days of Jerusalem as depicted by Josephus.

DIET APPROVES SUBSIDY TO INDEMNIFY LOSSES

Government Makes Grant to Mining Development Company

To assist the Imperial Mining Development Company realize expansion of mineral products the National Treasury will make a disbursement amounting to ¥12,000,000 for the fiscal year 1942 as has been approved by the current Diet, to indemnify losses incurred by the company over the management of mines, and financial aid extended by the company in accordance with Government orders, to its fiscal and other private mining companies. An Imperial Ordinance authorizing grant of the above-mentioned 'loss indemnity subsidy' is gazetted on March 18 for immediate enforcement.

In order to clarify amounts lost through the prosecution of specified enterprises of a company entitled to Government subsidy, separate accounts for each kind of enterprise, divorced from general accounts, will be maintained.

The Imperial Mining Development Company, meantime, finding it imperative to increase capital in order to vastly enlarge its undertakings to keep pace with the wartime demand for minerals, convened an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on Tuesday at its office in Tokyo and received authorization to triple the present capital, raising it to ¥90,000,000. New shares to the number of 1,200,000 will be allocated to shareholders at the rate of two against one old share. The first instalment amounting to ¥12.50 will be collected from each new share.

Coinciding with the enlargement of the company the board of directors was augmented by four new directors appointed by the Government, namely, Ichiro Suzuki, Shunichi Tachibana, Yohei Kirihara, and Yasuda Yasu, while Tokuwa Tamai was newly elected to auditorship at the shareholders' general meeting.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

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RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 80,300,000

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MANAGING DIRECTORS:
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Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	129.7	+ 1.50
N.Y.K., new, short-term	97.5	...
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.7	+ 1.00
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.44	+ .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	Same

FINAL OUTLINE MADE FOR SHIPPING SETUP

New Plan Will Hasten Merger Of Small Firms Aiding Marine Transportation

As the final preparation for the creation of the projected Ship Operation Association, through which all Japanese-registered vessels are to be placed under State management, the Communications Ministry drafted Tuesday a plan concerning the qualifications for membership in the new shipping agency. According to the plan, steamship companies which operated over 50,000 tons of ordinary merchantmen as of January 1, 1942, will be designated members by the Communications Minister by the end of this month.

Economic experts believe that the new plan will accelerate the merger of the smaller shipping firms which has been only felt necessary for the rationalization of the shipping enterprise and the further improvement of marine transportation conditions. Those companies which are smaller than the above-mentioned category will obtain memberships when their tonnage is boosted up to the standard through the absorption of other firms or the purchase of new craft.

To Include Small Ships

The plan of the Communications Ministry also includes the stipulations governing the operators of small-scale steamships. According to the plans, Japan will be divided into 12 regions and the biggest in each region will be appointed a member of the association. The proposed regions are Hokkaido, Sanriku, Tokyo and Yokohama, Ise Bay, Osaka and Kobe, Shikoku, Chugoku, Kyushu, North Chosen, South Chosen Taiwan and Kwangtung.

If the preparations smoothly progress, the Ship Operation Association will be set up on April 1 under the full-time leadership of Noboru Ohtani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and invested with wide authority in accordance with the State Shipping Management Law, the bill relating to which was passed in the current session of the Imperial Diet.

The projected law empowers the Communications Minister to charter all Japanese merchantmen on a monopoly basis and then to lend them to the Ship Operation Association. The practical operation of these craft, however, will be operated by member firms on a commission basis.

RESEARCH BODY CREATED FOR SPHERE CONSTRUCTION

Osaka Scholars and Financiers Organize Society for Study Of South Regions

Creation of the Greater East Asia Science and Economic Research Society is designed by scholars and financiers of Osaka, to act as a wing in the forces constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

Count Yoriyasu Arima is sought for president, while the promoters committee includes celebrities such as, Jiro Inouye, director of the Sanyo Power Distribution Company, Professor Kazue Yoshida, of the Kwansei University, Keizo Kakuda, assistant manager of the Osaka office of the Toa Kaiun Company, Kanichi Hori, vice-president of the Sakai Chamber of Commerce, Tomokichi Shirakawa, president of the Osaka Municipal Co-operative Society and other influential people of the city.

The organizing preparatory meeting is scheduled to be held at the Dyers Federation Hall (Senkoren), Osaka, on March 19, and an organizers formal general meeting on March 29 with the presence of Count Arima.

Osaka claims closest ties with the southern Pacific regions and is particularly interested in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. After its establishment the society intends to collect all available information on the resources of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, conduct research meetings, and dispatch experts to various parts of the Sphere for investigation.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

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STOCKS TURN FIRM IN AFTERNOON TRADE

Steady Prices, Ascribed to Long-War Psychology, Show Movement

Indicating a similar tendency to that on Tuesday when the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange turned brighter in the afternoon, a remarkably bullish feeling pervaded the afternoon session Wednesday. Nippon Yusen Kaisha jumped from ¥104.70 early in the morning to ¥106.10 late in the afternoon.

Early in the morning the situation on the floor was steady despite the Imperial Headquarters disclosure of the successful activities of Japanese submarines in the Indian Ocean and news of the prevalence of pessimistic views in Chungking. The reaction to these cheerful factors, however, began to appear at the beginning of the afternoon session.

The bourse issue opened at ¥127.8 and closed at the same quotation in the morning session of the short-term market. Since dealers rushed to buy the ware in the afternoon session, the price stepped up to ¥129.70 at the end of the session. A rise of ¥0.70 was seen in N.Y.K., new, ¥1.70 in Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥1.00 in its new and ¥0.80 in Teikoku Rayon, new.

Closing prices of major issues in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., new, ¥91.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.90, it new ¥98.70 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥92.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.9	d .1	66.5	66.8
Do. new (25)	....		37.6	73.9
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.5	....	155.1	155.6
Do. new (25)	98.4	u .5	99.0	99.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	d .1	103.2	103.0
Do. new (37½)	92.1	u .5	92.8	93.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.0		....	37.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.7	d .1	75.2	75.5
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	62.3	....	62.5	62.0

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	105.7	d .3	106.0	105.2
Do. new (37½)	91.4	u .3	92.1	91.0
O. S. K. (50)	....	d .5	96.8	97.3
Do. new (37½)	82.5	u .5	83.0	96.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.2	u .1	79.7	80.4
Do. new (25)	51.1	u .3	51.3	51.9
Uraga Dock (50)	[illegible]	u .4	86.9	87.2
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	99.8	....	101.0	101.7
Steel Tube (50)	73.4	u .5	73.8	74.2

Third Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Japan Fat (50)	60.9	u .2	....	61.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	127.8	128.8	127.8	129.7
N. Y. K., old	104.4	105.5	104.4	106.1
N. Y. K., new	90.3	91.2	90.3	91.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	154.0	153.3	154.9
Do. new	98.0	98.5	98.0	98.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.0	92.3	92.0	92.8
Osaka Stock, new	70.3	70.6	70.3	70.9
S. M. Railway	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	100.1	100.5	100.1	100.9
Hitachi Works	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.5
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	73.7	73.0	72.5
Japan Oil	77.6	77.8	77.5	77.9
Japan Mining	59.9	59.9	59.9	60.0
Manchurian Ind	58.0	57.9	57.9	58.0

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 60,710,000

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Fiber Situation in Co-Prosperity Sphere Has Rosy Hue According to Takenosuke Ito

"However great the demand for fiber, it will be amply met from the resources within the Co-Prosperity Sphere itself so long as India and Australia are included in the projected Sphere of Greater East Asia," stated Takenosuke Ito, president of the Sanko Company, Limited, at a round table conference held recently under the sponsorship of the Nippon Kogyo to discuss fiber policies of this country for the sake of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

First of all, cotton in North China of which the annual output amounted to 13,000,000 piculs before the outbreak of the China affair will again be available for the sphere with the return of normalcy to the area, remarks the president continuing that besides North China there will be found a lot of places in the Japanese-occupied southern regions suited for the cultivation of cotton.

However, India's part to be played as a cotton-supplying source should not be forgotten, states President Ito. In his opinion, India, world-noted center of cotton production, will not be in a position to exist economically independent of other countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, with the Japanese establishment of mastery over the Indian Ocean. Thus the Co-Prosperity Sphere will have the opportunity of acquiring cotton from India, and will need have no more worry so far as the cotton supply within the sphere is concerned.

Turning to the problem of wool, an important animal fiber, President Ito states that the output of the fiber in Manchoukuo and China does not amount to much. But he reminded the conferees of the existence of Australia, stating that sooner or later that country will be placed under the control of the Japanese Forces should it adhere to its adamant attitude refusing to listen to Premier Tojo's repeated and reasonable persuasion.

Wool is hard to burn when compared with cotton, asserts the president, and even if war should spread to that country the Japanese Forces would not find it difficult to seize 5,000,000 bales of wool presumed to be in stock at present. According to Mr. Ito, the quantity far surpasses the present need within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In addition to cotton in India and wool in Australia, Manila hemp now solely used for rope will come to be available as a material for woven stuff with the progress of the chemical study on the material, concludes President Ito taking a rosy-colored view of the fiber situation in the sphere.

JAPAN-JAVA RELATIONS OF TRI-DECADE STANDING

Dutch Traders Well Versed in World Economics Especially Sugar Markets

Java sugar is the king industry of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, no other industry being comparable to it in the amount of output. Japan's trade relations with Java can be traced back to 30 years, which will only be made more intimate with its entry into the Co-Prosperity Sphere family, comments the Chugai.

More than one-half of sugar consumed by Japanese in the early days of the Japanese sugar industry was imported from Java, and even after the wonderful development made by the Taiwan sugar industry the price of sugar in this country was under the spell of the Java price. It was only lately that this country could forego importation of Java sugar and become self-sufficient.

Simultaneous with the entry of the East Indies into the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the re-demarkation of its world-wide market, the reformation of its sugar industry became a serious question. Heretofore the sugar industry of Java was the goose which laid the golden egg for the Netherlands.

Dutch traders of Java commanded economic information of the world, and very few people could compete with them in business sagacity. In imitation of their white masters even the street urchins of Batavia talked of the international sugar market conditions with a knowing air as every corner of the world was their customer, and their livelihood virtually hung on the purchasing power of people from the arctic regions to central Africa.

Cost Low

In the 1938-1939 business year the island produced 1,575,000 tons of sugar, exporting 1,201,000 tons of it. In the 1939-1940 year, out of a production of 1,605,000 tons, it exported 1,223,000 tons. Principal factors which helped the growth of the industry attain its present size are the low cost—the living standard is quite low, a workers' monthly income is said to average around two guilders—Java's situation in the "windless zone," free from storm damage, and the superiority of the type of sugar canes raised.

The outbreak of the second European War told heavily on the country's sugar trade, the sugar stock rising continually, until it reached the 1,450,000 tons level in October 1941. The situation cast a gloomy shadow over the prospect of the trade which was confronted with the need of adjustment. The industrialists, however, are scare-proof, as they went through the world business depression more than a decade ago at which time they adjusted themselves by reducing their output to 500,000 tons. It is expected they will prove themselves equal to the new situation today as well.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942

East Asia Co-Prosperity and American Damage

The surrender of Dutch East Indies arms, as already pointed out, marked the termination of one definite military phase and the beginning of a new constructive phase within the framework of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This program proceeding under Japanese auspices aims at a new economic structure for East Asia upon the rational and logical economic principles of regional interests. To make this possible the people of East Asia must be freed from the dominance of American and British Imperialism. The fabric of colonial economies woven on the loom of American and British capitalism must be destroyed.

The construction of this new economic order which is, needless to say, first and last for the best interest of all East Asiatic people, would never be approved by America or Britain for the simple reason of their being the countries most heavily affected by the undertaking. Already their economic structures have been shaken from the foundation through the loss of Malaya and part of Burma. Their positions are becoming increasingly difficult to maintain in consequence of the positions of India, Australia and New Zealand being imperilled.

Of this situation regarding British interests there is no question any longer. Less clearly, it seems, is realized the situation regarding American interests. For they have suffered hardly less through the changes going on in East Asia. This point will be brought out clearly when a glance is taken at the construction of American trade with regard to East Asiatic countries and countries further to the south. These countries prior to the outbreak of the war accounted, in the field of export, for 20 per cent of the total value as against 7 to 8 per cent around the year 1914 or before the last world war. A corresponding course of development had been registered in the field of import where the upturn was from 15 to 40 per cent for the same comparative periods. The real significance of this trade is better seen when it is known that the American imports of raw materials from these countries advanced from 30 to 60 per cent through the period under consideration. All of this American trade has now been lost.

It should further be noted that the American imports from these countries included rubber and tin for which East Asia was practically the sole supplier to American industries. America herself announced that the stocks of some strategic materials were sufficient only for six months. No small portion of the war industries of America depends on these stocks or whatever may substitute them in the course of time.

No less serious is the loss of the East Asiatic markets to American trade. The American exports to Europe in recent years made up approximately 40 per cent of the total value as compared with 60 to 70 per cent prior to the last world war. The American exports to other American countries, exclusive of Canada, improved from 15 per cent of the total around the time of the last world war to 20 per cent just prior to the War of Greater East Asia. On the other hand, the American exports to East Asia, as already mentioned, moved up from 7 or 8 to 20 per cent of the total in the same period. It is significant that American trade with Central and Southern American countries gained at such a tardy pace in spite of her good neighbor policy in the field of diplomacy and various means employed for trade expansion in the field of economic enterprise. But her trade with East Asia grew and expanded without any artificial means of the sort.

Trade expansion is not seldom accompanied by concomitant movement of capital. However, this was not the case with regard to East Asia. The movement of American capital in this direction was almost negligible as compared with what took place with regard to Europe and Central and South American countries. The American capital vested in East Asia was so small that a section of opinion held that it warranted no warlike risk, thus advising America's non-interference with the China Incident and even America's withdrawal from Asia.

In the light of what since then has taken place, this counsel merited more attention than it received at the time. But American capital gloated its eye upon the markets which had shown so much buoyancy even without capital outlay of any speakable amount. This was especially true of the markets in the eastern and southern sections of East Asia. It was no secret that when Washington aided and supported Chungking in the name of democracy, it was really fighting through the Chungking forces to retain the East Asia market.

The situation of East Asia has undergone a drastic change in the past three months. Japan which should have been driven into a corner of East Asia has completely displaced American and British interests in this part of the world. That, however, they will give up so valuable markets without protest is unthinkable. Their interference with the new economic order of East Asia is to be expected. Its first step will no doubt be seen in the form of propaganda. Against such invisible campaign the Co-Prosperity Sphere is naturally armed at least in one point, of their interests being logically and geographically bound together. On the other hand, the Co-Prosperity Sphere has one assailable point in the fact that its whole undertaking is entirely a new sort of experience. It is human nature to be prone to what is old and customary. It is likewise a rule of nature to view anything new with scepticism.

It seems the duty of the leaders of thought and policy of East Asia to arm their countrymen against all possible tactics of American and British statesmanship. The best means, it seems, to combat the situation is to let the people of East Asia realize what interest and what object have brought them and hold them together. Where there is faith there can be no misgivings. Light should be let in upon all their minds so that they may be in no doubt, even for a moment, as to where they stand. Wherever the war cloud has rolled away, there should be this guiding light. It is essential to the successful construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as the true destiny of East Asia, as the only true path to the welfare of East Asiatic peoples.

MANCHOUKUO'S RAPID PROGRESS IN PAST TEN YEARS PHENOMENAL

Attains Triumphant Development in Field of National Resources in Close Cooperation With Japan

By TAKEO YAMANASHI
Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy, Tokyo

Part II

Tourist and Travel News

In the midst of the Five-Year Industrial Program, World War II broke out, and naturally Manchoukuo could not expect much material assistance from Japan due to Japan's establishment of the war-needs-first principle. To make itself self-sufficient, therefore, its mind turned to the improvement of its agricultural methods, and the Agricultural Promotion Bureau was created to supervise national agricultural production.

The mining-and-industry-first slogan of the previous era was completely discarded, and in its place appeared new scientific principles of farming to increase the food supply of the nation—a factor which ultimately decides the prosperity of any nation. The road may have been very bumpy and it may have suffered many repercussions due to the world's turmoil, but it kept right on marching without even looking back, and is still marching on with an increased pace today. Let us retrace a bit more in detail the fascinating history of its agricultural development.

Colonization Plan

It was back in 1933 that the first seed of development was planted by the first group of pioneers, but in November of 1936, Japan and Manchoukuo entered into a colonization plan whereby Japan would send 5,000,000 farmers and provide them with 1,000,000 houses for a period of 20 years. This plan was put into force in 1938, and simultaneously with the entry of the 100,000 Boys Volunteer Corps, the arable land of the country increased to 28,271 hectares, thus forming a nucleus of the great principle of "Hakko-Ichiu."

For this purpose the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo invested a capital of Yuan 5,000,000,000, and at the same time a Basic Principle of Manchoukuo Reclamation Policy was formulated, followed next year by the Pioneer Organization Ordinance (Kaitakudan-Ho) and still the next year the Reclamation Farm Law (Kaitaku Nojo-ho) was put into effect. All these ordinances stimulated the agricultural-minded and, as a natural consequence, various research institutes or various training institutes as well as women's agricultural development leagues and other institutional mechanisms were rapidly formulated, and are expected to play important roles in the future agricultural development of the State.

Farmers, who compose the main trunk-line of the economic structure of Manchoukuo, comprise about 80 per cent of the total population. They produce, annually, 17,000,000 tons of grains and cereals, and other agricultural products such as soya beans, kaoliang, maize, millet, beets, hemp, Manila hemp, cotton and tobacco. About 70 per cent of the total exports of the country is composed of agricultural products yielding a revenue of Yuan 500,000,000 annually.

Live-Stock, Forestry

Live-stock raising is also encouraged, and practically every household has its own stock yard. They consist mostly of cattle, horses, mules and donkeys, down to sheep, pigs, chickens and other domestic live-stock, and in Mongol districts even camels are being raised.

Forestry, too, is enjoying a lucrative trade, adding millions to the nation's treasury. It is carried on extensively in the upper reaches of the Sungari River, Mutang River and Tumen River, as well as the right bank of the Yalu River, Hunho Valley, and along the Harbin-Manchouli and the Harbin-Suifenhe lines and the Great and Little Hingan ranges. The annual production of timber amounts to 355,000,000 cubic meters and the total volume of standing timber is estimated at 3,40[illegible],000,000 cubic meters.

In surveying the abundant underground natural resources of Manchoukuo, we can readily see that it is a "have" country, the envy of the whole world, with various kinds of rich, unexploited treasures. Coal deposits are estimated at 20,000,000,000 metric tons, iron deposits, 27,00[illegible],000,000 metric tons, oil shale, 59,000,000,000 metric tons, magnesium, 5,000,000,000 metric tons, fire-clay, 200,000,000 metric tons, alluvial gold, 4,500,000,000 metric tons, and other minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, asbestos, fluor-spar, talc, lime, mica and oil are found profusely.

Resources Hidden Untouched

However, exploitation is yet in an early stage, and as there are still wide areas of unexplored deposits, the above figures will eventually be increased in the future. With all these resources hidden untouched in its underground treasure box, the mining industry was never at any point of producing efficiency, and the great booming mineral industry that Manchoukuo enjoys today is due, primarily, to the untiring efforts of the Japanese and Manchoukuo engineers and pioneers whose will to follow up the Foundation spirit bore fruit and made Manchoukuo what it is today.

Originally, the chief industries of Manchoukuo were bean oil milling, brewing of Kaoliang wine, flour manufacturing, tussah silk manufacturing and other industries which depended for their basis upon agricultural products. But after the Foundation, modern mechanical or chemical industries were substituted right and left and thereby contributed in no less degree to the progress of the State. A specially noteworthy development was the water power projects of the Sungari and Yalu rivers and the immense-scale construction of the Daitoko (Tatung Port) and other industrial ports.

Phenomenal Rise of Railways

The transportation system, under the supervision of the Department of Communications, is so co-related with agriculture that these two departments are practically inseparable. Where one goes, the other must follow. The phenomenal rise of the South Manchuria Railways is the direct result of this necessity. Before the Foundation, there was only 5,800 kilometers of steel, but today the total length of the railroad extends to 11,000 kilometers. The South Manchuria Railways also controls the automobile industry of the nation, under the strict supervision of the Government, and where the total length of the State-owned road in 1933 was only 45 kilometers, today it is increased to 20,000 kilometers. Up to last year 13,000 kilometers of roads were constructed.

The Manchurian Aviation Company was built in 1932 but at that time there was only 1,000 kilometers of air lanes. Today the net-work of the air lanes criss-cross all over the Empire covering a distance of 20,000 kilometers and since March of last year, the direct course between the two capitals, Tokyo and Hsinking and vice-versa, a distance of 1,500 kilometers, can be covered in less than five hours.

It will not be necessary to delve here minutely into the cultural aspect of the young State, but let us survey, briefly, its present day educational system and see how the younger generation is being educated along the lines of the Foundation principle. The educational system is divided into primary, secondary and higher institutions of learning on the one hand, and higher institutions, such as teachers' training colleges and vocational institutes, on the other.

Those of the first category are comprised of monoclass schools, national monoclass schools, national schools and high grade national schools. The secondary schools include the national high school for girls, while the higher institutions are composed of the teachers' training college, higher teachers' training college, and national universities. The vocational system embraces all schools teaching the fundamentals of vocational training.

Increase of Universities

Retrospecting, we find that whereas at the time of the Foundation there were only 500,000 elementary pupils, today more than 1,700,000 students attend elementary schools, and an additional construction program of elementary and secondary schools as well as higher institutes is progressing daily. The total number of national universities has now increased to 12 in number. Great things are expected in the cultural fields as well as in the other fields of national activities, and we shall soon see the dawn of the day when Manchoukuo can proudly say that it has no illiteracy within its boundary lines.

Thus, leaving one of the most envious records in the history of development of any nation in the world, Manchoukuo marches triumphantly on, never slackening its pace, and with the mutual cooperation of its friendly Allies, Manchoukuo is keeping in step with the ever-changing world's civilization, hoping that the day will come, soon, when it can face the world and proudly say, "We have done our part in spreading the benevolent virtues of Hakko-Ichiu to the remote corners of our land."

(The End)

Set not others at variance. Suppress slanders, and protect the innocent. Frame not indictments to defraud and oppress.

* * *

Maintain a love of harmony, that throughout your families the common speech shall be. "Let us help one another." Then shall the world be at peace.

* * *

Let young and old be as one body, their joys and sorrows as of one family.

* * *

Let the instructed lead the way by example. Let the unity of the empire extend to myriad countries, and spread harmony through the world.

* * *

Though at the height of fame, you ought in the watches of the night, lay your hand on your breast and ask yourself, "Have I cause for shame or not?"

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Economy and Simple Life

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

We were discussing the Japanese talent for making the least thing go the longest way, or making the best possible use of the commonest material, referring in particular to food, especially rice. I was illustrating the point by citing some old parables and folklore used to be told by our grandparents. How children careless of their rice at the table would after their death be pounded in the mortar of hell, or made to pick up the rice grains scattered over the interminable road in the dark kingdom; how confectioners or rice-cake makers would not thrive for three generations in the world because of their sacrilegious use of the precious grain, and so forth.

"It is symbolical, my dear friend," said the late Frank Hedges, one-time editor of this paper, "of the poverty of Old Japan. The long reign of poverty in Old Japan has taught the people the useful lesson of being careful about rice. It would be criminal for anyone in a poor country to use food wastefully. Now in a country like the United States where food is abundant it is quite different. It is not considered bad manners for instance, to leave one's bread uneaten at a meal; you know the saying about the 'crumbs falling from the richman's table,' etc."

Poverty Undefiled

Frank Hedges was perfectly right. It is undoubtedly true that poverty was one of the contributory factors of the economy and simple life so highly esteemed in this country. It is a truism to say that poverty is the root of all virtues; for without it few people would care to work, and the nation composed of indolent people would speedily come to grief. In Japan what we call "sei-hin" (incorruptible poverty) has always been honored as a saintly virtue, and it is that state which gives one "food sufficient to live," but prevents one from both "stealing" and "forgetting the obligations of gratitude." The spirit of Chanoyu is defined by a certain devout follower as consisting in "the house that prevents leaking and the food that prevents starving."

The frequent visitation of famine and other natural calamities which wrought severe sufferings and tragedies in Old Japan have left in the memory of the nation the unforgettable lesson of the importance of economy and simple life in prosperity. It was responsible also for the invention of many wonderful devices for the conservation of food—of grains, vegetables, fruits, and even fish—the two most amazing examples being katsuo-bushi (dried bonito) and ume-boshi (plums pickled after being dried) which after 10 years' preservation are found to retain the same essential nutriment contained in their original state.

Dressy Women Reprimanded

It may be both the result and the cause of the aforesaid "incorruptible poverty" that the ethical philosophy of Japan from ancient times to this day has stressed economy and simple living not only as the most important personal virtue but as the solemn moral duty of all men privileged to live between this fair heaven and earth. Rulers more than ruled are mindful of this quality. Indeed there is hardly a great name on the national Roll of Fame who was not distinguished for his devotion to simple life. We may cite a few of the most famous examples set by rulers of the past, since cherished as an unfailing source of inspiration to all.

Though all the monarchs in the long line of the Imperial dynasty are known to be zealous exponents of economical life, the august name of Gosanjo Tenno (reign 1069–1074) stands out as a resolute enemy of luxury and extravagance. His time was not celebrated for modest simplicity of manners: the use of golden ornaments was not uncommon even among plebeian classes, and women about town liked to deck themselves out in gaudy silken robes, and at their picnics ate their food out of lacquered vessels embossed with gold. One day the Emperor about to leave the palace on a pilgrimage to Iwashimizu Hachiman Temple, found that the palanquin in which he was to ride was ornamented with golden designs, and he commanded that it be stripped of all the glittering metal there and then before he deigned to depart. He also personally reprimanded some fashionably dressed women for wearing jewelled and golden hairpins, who were found among the spectators of the Imperial cortege. The fan he habitually carried was of the commonest make, as were the utensils and stationary he used. Once he visited Kamo Shrine in Kyoto suburb, and when lunch time came, His Majesty was seen to eat the simplest of fare in which the roasted "samma" fish figured conspicuously, to the consternation of the attendant courtiers whose meal was "luxurious."

Yoritomo's Object-Lesson

Of the statesmen specially famed for stern simplicity of life the greatest perhaps was Yoritomo, founder of the military feudalism who may be called the father of Bushido. He ate the plainest of food, and as for his views on clothing, the telling object-lesson which he gave Fujiwara Toshikane illustrated them well. Toshikane was a handsome civil officer with literary talents, something of the Anthony Eden type, who had a reputation of being "the best-dressed man in Kamakura." Summoned to the Shogun's presence one day he appeared in his finest array—silken robe of gossamer brilliance, consisting of more than 10 thin garments one over the other, which caused a delicate music like the soughing of pines, as he walked. "Let me use your short sword for a moment," Yoritomo begged him, and then stooping, cut the hems of his flowing garb. "These are too long and superfluous," he went on. "It is a wonder that a clever fellow like yourself should waste so much money on mere personal adornment. Many men in Kamakura with less income than you make are keeping a large number of brave warriors in case their service is required to defend the State."

Yoritomo's reprimand of Toshikane was staged, by the way, in the presence of his entourage, among them being the great Oye no Hiromoto, the civil premier of the Shogunate, who was not without a sense of elegance in sartorial fashions, being himself an offspring of a noble family of Kyoto, and who, it may be presumed, was not slow in perceiving how the wind was blowing in Yoritomo's Court.

(To Be Concluded)

—Of Things Japanese—

RICE IS SACRED AND HOLY

By MOCK JOYA

Rice is sacred to the Japanese people; it signifies not only harvest and food but also the blessing of Kami, who has brought the food and the joy of eating it. It is holy and clean; it is the first offering to Kami.

One who handles rice carelessly or wastes it commits an unpardonable sin. Its holiness and sacredness has, therefore, virtue to dispel evil spirits. The custom of throwing grains of rice for purifying and expelling evil spirits has thus long been practiced by the people.

The sacredness of rice has created various different traditions. The custom of throwing grains of rice around the room so that the baby will not cry at night is still observed even today among a large number of the old fashioned people.

An ancient book of tales gives the following incident. Once upon a time, a certain person went to a house in a different part of his village with a baby. He did not know an evil spirit resided in that house. At midnight, the nursing maid was giving her breast to the baby when she noticed that the door made of lacquered bamboo was slowly opening.

When the door was opened about an inch or so, from the opening entered 10 little men about four inches in height dressed in bright armor, on horseback. They cantered toward the baby. The nurse was frightened but mustering up her courage, she took up the dish of "throwing rice" kept nearby, and threw the dish and rice at the tiny horsemen. As the rice struck them, they disappeared as if in a vapor. When it was examined, the dish and grains of rice thrown at those tiny armored men on horseback were blood-stained.

The traditional virtue of rice in expelling evil spirits is still believed in many rural districts. Rice is sacred and holy and evil spirits are afraid of it. It is much later that beans came to be substituted for rice in purifying and exorcizing evil spirits.

Unstoppable

Publications Received

Daito Bunka: a monthly publication of the Daito Culture Association, Tokyo, No. 94, March, 1942 (in Japanese): full of information concerning the study of cultures.

Waseda Gakuho; February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Alumi Association of Waseda University, Tokyo. The leading article is the Historical Background of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Gems of Truth

Never do anything concerning the rectitude of which you have a doubt. —Pliny

* * *

Give me the benefit of your convictions, if you have any, but keep your doubts to yourself, for I have enough of my own.—Goethe

* * *

Dignity and love do not blend well, nor do they continue long together.—Ovid

* * *

The expectations of life depend upon diligence; the mechanic that would perfect his work must first sharpen his tools.—Confucius

* * *

Difficulties strengthen the mind, as labor does the body.—Seneca

PERISCOPES HELPFUL TO METAL PRODUCTION

U-Boat 'Eyes' Used in Germany As Material Fault Detector

The material from which modern steam turbines and their generators are made is subject to ever-increasing temperatures and stresses. Numerous testing procedures have been developed for the purpose of material fault detection. They have helped considerably to improve the reliability of operation of these important machines.

In the following a brief description of some of the elaborate material fault detecting equipment used by a large German turbine manufacturer Allegemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, Berlin (AEG) is given. This description will give an idea of the amount of extra work and money spent for this purpose. Such efforts, however, are being considered appropriate since they contribute directly, and to an extent not to be under-rated, to the quality of the product. The reliability of electric power generation, after all, is becoming increasingly a matter of national importance, as industrialization is progressing all over the world and more and more electric power is required for its realization.

Eyes of Submarines

Periscopes are the well-known under-water eyes of submarines. A fact not known to many, however, is that periscopes are also playing a very important part in turbo-generator manufacture. They are used for photographing most minute details of the surface appearance of a shaft center bore. Bad forgings, non-uniform metallurgic structures and other faults are clearly detected by this method and result in rejection of all parts showing such internal weak spots. Without the use of a periscope the long, narrow center bore of a turbo-generator shaft would be inaccessible for inspection. The photographing is done on a long film which is marked automatically in such a way that each forward motion and twist of the periscope is recorded making it easy to identify later the location of bad spots.

Large forged shafts are tested by heavy D.C. currents, (2,000–3,000 amperes). Structural inside irregularities are discovered by small currents induced in an induction detector coil inserted into the center bore.

Any faults within the shaft material will result in a non-uniform distribution of the D.C. current and therefore in a magnetization of the center bore. The degree of this magnetization depends upon the size and location of the faulty spots. The actual measurement takes place by means of a ballistic galvanometer connected to the detector coil, the latter being turned 180° for each reading. Whenever a reading surpasses a certain critical value test, holes at that particular part are drilled into the material, and if further investigation should disclose major structural faults, the whole piece is rejected.

Heat Distortion Revealed

During the process of manufacturing, turbine shafts are subjected twice and generator rotors are subjected once to a heat distortion test. During this test the shaft is heated to a temperature of 50° C higher than its service temperature and turned on a lathe at the same time. Heat distortion of the shaft is revealed by dial indicators capable of detecting deviations as small as 1/100 mm.

Turbine gears are milled with utmost precision on special tool-machines. In addition they are subjected to the most rigid tests in order to ensure high efficiency and noiseless performance. Pitch deviations of less than 1/100 mm between adjacent teeth are allowed. They are checked not only by sensitive dial indicators but also by highly accurate profilometers of the projecting type. In addition electric noisemeters are employed in order to discover and analyze possible manufacturing irregularities.

The tests and instruments described in the foregoing form only a small part of the numerous methods, actually in use in supervising turbo-generator production. All these methods have in common one purpose: to raise the level of manufacturing quality and reliability to the high standard which customers rightfully expect.

The Poetry Of the Chinese

ANON. A.D. 1715

'Tis we that wail the hour of birth,
'Tis others weep the hour we die.
If I am sad, 'tis others sing;
Should they lament, I will be feasting.
All flows, all passes, like yon stream;
Like yonder wind-wheel all revolves.
We change the fire grill, changing not
the fire;
New lamps or old, what matters it?
'Tis laughable that all men flock in
crowds
To worship Buddhas and the Genii;
Austerities mean cramp and weariness,
And genuflections to the rites a
headache.
'Tis but a tangle of marsh-lights after
all,
We cannot seize the shadow of the
wind.
What if the gods made answer to our
prayers?
With shouts of laughter I should
drive the crowd.

* * *

A speck upon your ivory fan
You soon may wipe away;
But stains upon the heart or tongue
Remain, alas, for aye.

* * *

The voice of the cricket is heard in
the hall,
The leaves of the forest are withered
and sere;
My sad spirits droop at those chirruping notes,
So thoughtlessly sounding the knell
of the year.

Yet why should we sigh at the change
of a date,
When life's flowing on in a full,
steady tide?
Come, let us be merry with those
that we love;
For pleasure in measure there is no
one to chide.

* * *

CHIA I. 200 B.C.

CALLED THE POE OF CHINA

In dismal, gloomy, crumbling halls,
Betwixt moss-covered, reeking walls
An exiled poet lay.

On his bed of straw reclining,
Half despairing, half repining,
When, athwart the window sill,
In flew a bird of omen ill,
And seemed inclined to stay.

To my book of occult learning
Suddenly I though of turning,
All the mystery to know
Of that shameless owl or crow,
That would not go away.

"Wherever such a bird shall enter,
'Tis sure some power above has sent
her,"
So said the mystic book, "to show
The human dweller forth must go,"
But where it did not say.

Then anxiously the bird addressing,
And my ignorance confessing,
"Gentle bird, in mercy deign
The will of Fate to me explain.
Where is my future way?"

It raised its head as if 'twere seeking
To answer me by simply speaking;
Then folded up its sable wing,
Nor did it utter anything,
But breathed a "Welladay!"

More eloquent than any diction,
That simple sigh produced conviction,
Furnishing to me the key
Of the awful mystery
That of my spirit lay.

"Fortune's wheel is ever turning,
To human eye there's no discerning
Weal or woe in any state;
Wisdom is to bide your fate."
That is what it seemed to say
By that simple "Welladay."

* * *

ANON

Are there not beans in yon boiling
pot,
And bean stalks are burning below?
Now why, when they spring from one
parent root,
Should they scorch each other so?

—And So Socks!

Last winter a Montreal woman knitted socks out of a bathing suit, then, later, knitted a bathing suit out of the socks. And soon it will be winter again.

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,430 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

RAID ON AXIS HOMES BY FEDERAL AGENTS IS REPORTED BY U.S.

Wide-Scale Search Carried Out —2,400 Arrested for Illegal Possessions

BEAVERBROOK FOR U.S.

Washington Authorities Busy With Worries Over Impending Threat to Australia

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, announced yesterday that homes of 8,000 enemy nationals have been searched by United States Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, according to a Washington report relayed here today from Stockholm by the German News Agency.

Approximately 2,400 Axis nationals have been arrested for possession of articles expressly forbidden by a presidential decree such as rifles, ammunition, cameras, radio receiving sets, swords, daggers, axes or knives, the report stated.

Beaverbrook for America

Domei

BERNE, March 18.—British authorities have announced that Lord Beaverbrook, former Minister of Production who was ousted in the recent Churchill Cabinet reshuffle, will leave shortly for the United States in order to engage in the establishment of a pooling system for Allied resources, according to a Reuter's report received here from London today.

Lord Beaverbrook will work under directions from Captain Oliver Lyttleton, present Minister of Production, the report said.

Worry Over Australia

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—Repeated and effective Japanese bombing at Port Moresby, Solomon, Wanawana and Florida islands as well as Horn Island at the northern extremity of Australia has caused Washington authorities much worry regarding the fate of Australia, which is now threatened with imminent danger. Particularly grave uneasiness is now felt as the last base of the United States in the Pacific is now facing destruction, according to reports from Washington.

Meanwhile, Washington authorities are conferring day and night to decide urgent tactics to meet the coming danger, but military circles are boasting that the defense of Australia is already perfected on the following grounds:

1. With the appointment of Douglas MacArthur, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino Army, as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the former weakness of the Allied forces hitherto not properly controlled, has been removed and with closer cooperation between the American and Australian forces, the defense of Australia has been strengthened.

2. To Australia will be sent large transports as early as possible conveying more troops and arms.

3. To open a gigantic offensive operation against Japan with submarines operating from bases in Australia.

However, military observers here believe that such a plan for defending Australia has only propaganda value, and is quite impractical in every way. They opine as follows:

1. General MacArthur's flight to Australia is President Roosevelt's political scheme. General MacArthur has been made a great "hero" by the Roosevelt Administration to stimulate the fighting spirit in the United States. But he gained this title of "hero" by sacrificing his men in the Bataan Peninsula and it has no military meaning.

2. The shipment of troops and munitions from the United States to Australia is impossible. If America really intends to send them to Australia, it can be only done after the United States Navy gains control of the Pacific as the result of a decisive battle with the Japanese Navy. Is the United States Navy able to fight such a decisive battle? That is impossible.

3. The United States has already lost more than 30 submarines in East Asia, and the proposed submarine guerilla operation against Japan is only idle talk. The American submarines now in the Pacific number only 3? or 40, which are used for coastal defense, and no activity can be expected of them. Furthermore, the submarine bases in Australia are now being greatly threatened, and the proposed offensive is out of question.

4. Originally, Australia had considerable air strength but now it is divided between West Asia, Libya and Australia, while a portion has already been annihilated in Malaya. To replace the lost planes or those sent to other areas, the production is not sufficient nor are there enough pilots. In short, the defense of Australia is very weak, judging either from the extent of aid from the United States or Australia's own strength.

Brett Made Air Chief

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—Lieutenant-General George Brett, former

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Enter Rangoon

Tired but happy, a Japanese Unit victoriously enters the capital of Burma. Seen in the background is the soaring pagoda of Sui Pahaya with its massive spire reaching 450 meters to the heavens. (Censored by War Ministry. Photo by wire from Fukuoka)

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR WARTIME POLLS

New Political Council Picks 43 Prefectural Directors at General Session

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council appointed directors of 43 prefectural branches at its general session held on Wednesday afternoon, with President General Nobuyuki Abe in the chair.

A conference of the prefectural directors will be called on March 22 to discuss ways and means for recommending candidates to the forthcoming general election.

With directors of 43 prefectures now chosen, the directors of the remaining four prefectures, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Hyogo and Okinawa will be appointed at a committee meeting to be held on March 20.

It is interesting to note that a view has risen among the members of the Council that the Tokyo branch of the Council is unnecessary as the headquarters is able to look after the affairs in Tokyo Prefecture, but nothing has yet been decided upon this point.

In the meantime, full cooperation with the Government regarding the forthcoming general election was pledged by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry at its directors' meeting held on Wednesday afternoon.

The resolution passed by the Chamber said in effect that since the economic construction of Greater East Asia in parallel with the progress of the war is urgently necessary, the domestic economic structure must be reorganized so as to enable the nation's industry and economy to function most effectively.

The resolution further added that for the attainment of this objective, the Chamber had decided to render full cooperation to the Government for the successful execution of the coming general election.

Meanwhile, addressing a large gathering at the Nagoya City Hall on Wednesday on the forthcoming general election, which is the first to be held since the dissolution of all political parties, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura strongly emphasized the importance of sending the most capable and most suitable men to the Diet.

The Justice Minister also stressed the necessity of keeping the general elec-

(Continued on Page 2)

PETAIN SEES ENVOY ON URGENT MISSION

De Brinon Reports on Reaction Of Hitler's Speech Toward French Policy

Domei

VICHY, March 18.—Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-Large and French liaison officer with German authorities in Paris, arrived here yesterday from Paris and immediately conferred with Premier Henri Philippe Petain and Vice-Premier Jean Francois Darlan on matters of French policy and to report on latest developments in Paris, it was learned today.

Political observers, meanwhile, expressed their belief that Count de Brinon's latest visit here was prompted by Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Memorial Day speech last Sunday criticizing the misplaced attitude of French leaders in connection with the Riom trial for the prosecution of the Frenchmen held responsible for the defeat of France.

The general political atmosphere was reflected in French newspapers in occupied territory, which strongly denounced the weak vacillating policy of the Vichy Government and urged closer cooperation with Germany.

British Consul Interned

J. H. Smith, British Consul-General in Madagascar Island, Africa, has been interned by the French authorities in retaliation against the recent bombing of Paris by the Royal Air Force, the Nichi Nichi today reported from Lisbon quoting Reuter's dispatches.

ENVOY SATO TO KUIBISHEV

Leaves for Manchuli After Being Feted in Harbin

Domei

HARBIN, March 19.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left here for Manchuli this morning en route to Kuibishev after attending a farewell banquet held in his honor yesterday by local official and civilian quarters.

The Ambassador and his suite are scheduled to arrive in Manchuli at noon tomorrow from whence the group will proceed to Kuibishev.

Japanese Decided as Only Language For All Official Business in Shanghai

All official papers in Shanghai ranging from official announcements down to communications exchanged between Government offices, will hereafter be written in Japanese, reports the Miyako.

As a result, it is foreseen that English practically the sole language claiming a lordly position is being gradually wiped out from all nooks and corners of the once famed center of heterogeneous races in East Asia.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Miyako dispatch from Shanghai asserts on Thursday, all remnants of Anglo-Saxon influence have been cleared from the port city.

Today, the paper states close cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese is seen everywhere. The Chinese residents, out of their zeal to learn Japanese are often seen carrying a pocket Japanese-Chinese conversation book on the street.

Attaching great importance to this fact the Shanghai Municipal Council, recently started collecting views from various quarters as to the suitability of the wholesale adoption of the Japanese language for all kinds of official documents.

These quarters unanimously agreed to the proposal and consequently, a decision has been reached that Japanese be made the official language in Shanghai.

As one of the first to initiate the plan, the Shanghai police have already started the use of Japanese as their official language.

BATAAN PENINSULA MERCILESSLY RAKED BY ARTILLERY FIRE

Last Stronghold of Cornered U.S.-Filipino Forces Facing Doom

LAUNCHING FINAL ASSAULT

War Scribes Vividly Recount Intense Bombardment Near Mariveles

Describing the preliminary Japanese artillery bombardment of the enemy positions on Tuesday as amazingly accurate, two Yomiuri correspondents in field dispatches reported here in detail what is believed will be the final assault upon the American and Filipino remnants cornered in Bataan Peninsula, reports Domei.

"It's already three hours since we arrived on this high hill, the first line of Japanese heavy artillery, and during every minute of that time the enemy has been hurling heavy shells as 'big as drum cans' blindly into our lines and everywhere else they could think of," they said.

"Three hours before, we had driven to this point in an Army truck over a road made by our engineers along the asphalt highway leading to Mariveles. Knowing their own highway, the enemy thought they had the range on the road newly constructed by the Japanese but their aim was not accurate enough to hit the road itself.

"Although their shooting was, at best, done blindly, we came through unscathed with heavy explosives landing on both sides of the road making our hearts come up in our throats many a time.

"Lying quite still in the dugout and peering over the embankment, we were surprised to find ourselves bathed in sweat after an hour or two of expectant waiting whether for an enemy shell to land among us, or for what, we could not say; although our artillerymen took everything in stride.

Mariveles Peaks Loom Ahead

"To the right, far away, we could see the peaks of Mariveles sticking up through the clouds, while the horizon could be seen dimly through the mists fading into the quiet blue of Manila Bay.

"Directly beneath us was a fertile looking plain drained by X River and beyond, was another range of hills where, we were told, our front lines lay.

"The sun was already fairly low in the west when our big guns, silent until now, were readied for action.

"The telephones suddenly clamored for attention and, a few moments later, our batteries opened up with a suddenness that was terrible to hear.

"An officer lent us his fieldglasses and explained the action.

"Through the glasses, the enemy fortifications loomed up uncomfortably close and the accuracy of the Japanese fire was amazing. Each shell, as if knowing where to go, seemed to land where it would do the most good in the enemy trenches.

Enemy Bombarded Mercifully

"The bombardment continued mercilessly, each exploding shell spaced just so many meters from its companion and the whole of the enemy fortification was completely raked with fire again and again.

"Myriads of tiny flashes, quite distinct from rifle or machine-gun fire, among the enemy trenches, distracted our attention from the exploding shells.

(Continued on Page 2)

MITSUBISHI TAKING OVER SHIPYARD ON SHONANTO

Director Matsui En Route to Make Needed Arrangements For New Industry Move

Domei

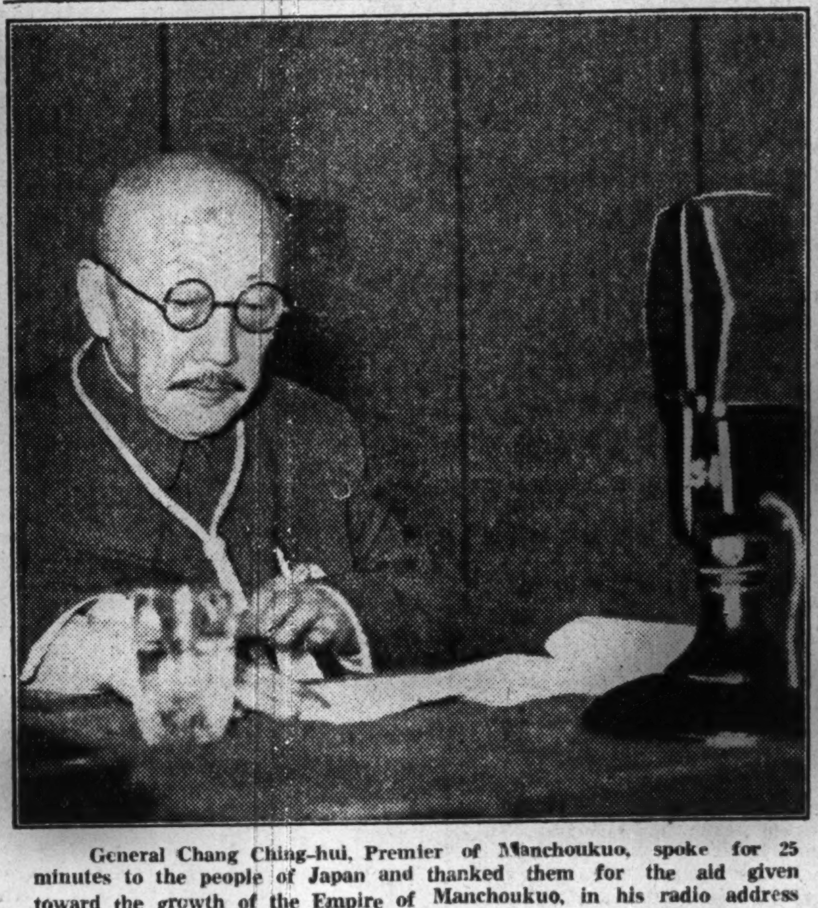
TAIHOKU, March 18.—In connection with the recent Government decision to place the Shonan Island shipbuilding industry under the exclusive control of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Kosaburo Matsui, a director of the company, arrived here by air this afternoon en route to Shonan Island from Tokyo to make necessary arrangements.

Commenting on the activities of the company in Shonan Island, Mr. Matsui said, "Now that the Government has decided to entrust us with the exclusive management of shipbuilding activities in Shonan Island, we are determined to make the island into the largest shipbuilding base for Japan in Southwestern waters.

It is well known that the shipbuilding facilities in Shonan Island are of the best in the world, and we are going a make the best use of them.

I am going to stay there for about five months to make the necessary preliminary arrangements. You wait and see. In the near future, our company will be turning out a big fleet of merchant ships flying the Rising Sun ensigns."

Deep Gratitude Expressed



General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, spoke for 25 minutes to the people of Japan and thanked them for the aid given toward the growth of the Empire of Manchoukuo, in his radio address delivered Wednesday evening in Tokyo. Particularly, the Manchoukuo Envoy expressed deep admiration for the dignity and nobility of the Imperial Court, and profound appreciation for all courtesies graciously extended to him in the present visit. He mentioned that he was ordered by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to come to Japan on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire to convey to the Imperial Court, Government and people of Japan the thanks and kind wishes of His Majesty.

DUTCH LEADERS HIT FOR BLIND MISTAKE

National Socialist Chief Delivers Blast—Warns Against Calamity

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—Anton Adrian Mussert, leader of the Dutch National Socialist Movement, bitterly assailing desertion by prominent officials in the Netherlands' hour of darkness, today declared that he had perceived the fate of the Netherlands East Indies several years ago, the German News Agency reported here from Amsterdam.

Accusing misled Dutch officials, under British guidance, of inciting Japan against the Netherlands East Indies, Mr. Mussert charged that those guilty of the act were the first to flee from the scene of disaster exactly as it had happened in Holland.

Those who still cling stubbornly to the idea of British supremacy in the war will have to open their eyes before Holland is plunged into a calamity from which it may never be able to recover, Mr. Mussert concluded.

Internees in Australia

Investigation has revealed that a total of 1,606 Japanese nationals, including about 500 women and children, have been sent from the Netherlands East Indies to Australia since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Yomiuri reports from Bandoeng.

The paper, quoting Ka Eishun, Taiwanese interpreter of the Japanese consulate at Surabaya, who recently was rescued from custody at Soekaboemi, reported that among the total were 500 residents from central Java and 70 from Menado.

The Japanese in central Java were interned in a public hall in Surabaya on December 8 and were joined on January 7 by Japanese nationals sent from Menado. All of them were sent the following day to Batavia by train, the paper said.

The train journey was a most trying one, the Japanese being made to sit in crowded fourth-class carriages with

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN-MANCHOU SESSION ON RELIGIOUS WORK HELD

Responsible Officials of Both Nations Discuss Various Aspects and Policies

A Japan-Manchoukuo religious liaison conference was held from 10:30 a.m. Wednesday at the Education Ministry, attended by responsible officials of the two countries, including Kenzo Ahara, director of the Religious Bureau, reports Domei.

Views were exchanged on various religious works in Manchoukuo. Opinions were expressed that missionary work of Japanese religious organizations should be in line with the administrative policies of Manchoukuo, that Japanese missionaries should be selected on a recommendation system of the Education Ministry and stringent regulations should be enforced against missionaries.

A liaison conference in this connection with the Overseas Ministry and other overseas Japanese authorities will be held on March 27 to map out an immutable religious policy for missionary work in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

VANDALISTIC ACTION OF AMERICA RAPPED

Defeat Psychology Seen in Cutting Down of Cherry Trees —Worry Over U.S. Japanese

The reported destruction by American fanatics of Japanese cherry trees lining the Potomac River in Washington, if true, represents clearly a psychology of defeat, the Nichi Nichi said in an editorial this morning.

The unfortunate felling of the helpless trees on the eve of their blossoming has proved a grave setback to the world repute of the cultural and moral standards of the American nation as a whole, the damage caused which is incomparably more serious than the mere loss of the Potomac's famous landmark, the editorial said.

The act involving the cherry trees is not only to be deplored, but, coming as a commentary upon reports concerning the recent treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States, must be interpreted as an unsavory warning, the editorial said. The warning concerns the fate of Japanese nationals stranded in the United States: a warning of what may happen to them further if the American psychology of uncurbed desperation is permitted further to assert itself against them. Earlier in the war the world was given a distasteful sample of this nature by the massacre of Japanese residents at Davao by retreating American troops. Here was another expression of the same mental characteristic, of cruelty to the helpless in a rage of hopelessness.

The warning to Japan is accompanied by a lesson, the Nichi Nichi said: the lesson that retaliation in self-defense rather than an appeal to reason may remain the sole counter-measure left to Japan if further similar acts of irresponsibility involving Japanese, wartime notwithstanding, are reported from the United States.

JAPANESE TO DEVELOP METAL MINES IN BURMA

Japanese authorities in Burma have drafted a fundamental policy for the development of Burma, especially its non-ferrous metals in view of the return of peace and order there in the near future, according to an Asahi dispatch received here from Rangoon on Wednesday, reports Domei.

Under this policy, which is based on the results of comprehensive surveys carried out by Japanese experts, special emphasis will be placed on development of copper, nickel, cobalt and other non-ferrous metals.

Simultaneously, production of cotton in Burma will be increased in order to meet the expanding demand within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Fanfare for MacArthur Seen Evidence Of Enemy's Low Morale and Confusion

Commenting on the fanfare attending the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, political observers here today said, "admission by Washington military quarters that General MacArthur is the only man qualified to lead the floundering Allies is clear evidence of the low morale of the Allied forces."

That one general can mean so much to the Allies is a damaging confession that the rest of their leaders are not worth their ranks, these quarters pointed out, adding, it also indicates the "clutching at straws" psychology of the badly bewildered Anglo-Americans.

"Hysterical emphasis laid on the importance of General MacArthur's appointment also demonstrates their childish belief in the miraculous qualities of their hero and shows just how much the British and Americans are worried about their reverses," these quarters stated.

SAN JOSE ON MINDORO ISLAND TAKEN AFTER DAWN LANDINGS; PORT MORESBY RAID FURIOUS

Manchoukuo Emperor Thanks His Majesty For Feting Empire

Domei

HSINKING, March 18.—It is learned that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo yesterday afternoon cabled a message of thanks to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan upon receiving a message from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan felicitating the prosperity of the Manchoukuoan Imperial Household and the Empire of Manchoukuo.

GRE[illegible] IN [illegible] WAR

Huge [illegible] Conquered and Sign[illegible] Over Enem[illegible] Asia

[illegible] SEE[illegible] [illegible]TIC

Re[illegible] in [illegible] for [illegible] of New Sphere

[illegible] 18 [illegible] day since [illegible] of the War of Greater East Asia. Reviewing the spectacular accomplishments achieved by the [illegible] units of the Imperial [illegible] this short period, [illegible] the rap[illegible] [illegible] being made in the reconstruction of [illegible] territories.

No sooner had Japan [illegible] to a[illegible] ending an end [illegible] for all [illegible] rooted in [illegible] Asia than [illegible] smashing blows to the enemy [illegible] the first day of the war [illegible] air units of the Imperial Navy with the [illegible] wiped out the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. This [illegible] closely followed by the reduction of the mighty enemy [illegible] Hongkong. Manila [illegible] as well as other [illegible] Malaya the [illegible] East [illegible] Rangoon, the base of the [illegible].

The [illegible] meantime, [illegible] their operations as far as the American coast [illegible] the Indian Ocean, thus [illegible] the holy task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

According to the [illegible] war results reported by [illegible] Tojo in his capacity as War Minister and by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the Navy Minister [illegible] occasion of the [illegible] Victory [illegible] the accomplishment [illegible] Army was:

Enemy troops [illegible] prisoners	210,000
Spoils of W[illegible]	
Guns and [illegible]	[illegible]
Tanks, [illegible], etc.	200
Planes [illegible] or De[illegible] ed on [illegible]	1,600

The acc[illegible] of [illegible] was:

Enemy [illegible] Sunk	130
Enemy [illegible] Badly Damaged	72
Enemy Mer[illegible] Sunk	128
Ene[illegible]	[illegible]
Damaged	[illegible]2
Enemy Merchantmen [illegible]	702
Ene[illegible]	[illegible]
De[illegible]	1,554

T[illegible] brilliant war results [illegible] East Asia [illegible] under Jap[illegible] ing a Co-[illegible] bloc has actua[illegible] way.

[illegible] Allies [illegible] many surp[illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] much J[illegible]ary 7 [illegible] ational [illegible] from compa[illegible] Mena[illegible] the [illegible] our hearts [illegible] lier in [illegible] [illegible]

Airfield Near City Also Captured by Japanese Forces

AUSTRALIA BLASTED

Domei

THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, March 18.—The Japanese Forces which landed near Calapan, on the northeastern coast of Mindoro Island, P. I., at dawn February 27, occupied on, March 16, San Jose, a strategic town in the southern part of the island, and an airfield in its vicinity.

San Jose is the second largest city with a population of 11,000. Calapan, the capital of Mindoro Island, possesses 16,000 inhabitants.

Attack Seen Relentless

The air attack by Japanese warplanes on military objectives in and near Port Moresby, New Guinea, on March 17 continued almost without a break throughout the day with relentless severity, says a Lisbon dispatch appearing in this morning's Nichi Nichi.

The message quotes an account of the bombing by a New Guinea correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Japanese warplanes on March 17 simultaneously raided Port Darwin and other points in northern Australia.

Landing Operations Told

The occupation of Salamoa and Lae in New Guinea on March 8 by the Imperial Army and Navy, respectively have provided Japan with two of the most convenient bases for their attacks on Australia. The importance of the war achievements becomes even greater when the fact is considered that the two occupied ports are noted centers for the gold produced in that area.

The forced landings of the Imperial Forces at these places were conducted with minute care and full preparations, with close cooperation of the air forces. The troopships, both of the Army and the Navy, left the same base under thick layers of low-hanging clouds as if protected by Heaven. The clouds served as perfect screens.

Carrying a running account of the experiences of the landing corps of the Imperial Navy, the Yomiuri war correspondent who joined in the landing reported on Thursday as follows:

"The crack Naval Corps, in several transports, sailed straight south at a certain hour of a certain day in March. Suddenly, instructions were issued to change the course of the vessels when it was revealed that they were pushing direct for the coast of New Guinea. Soon, there came in view a mighty Imperial Squadron flying slowly to the southeast of the transports. The Army Units were to land at Salamoa and the Navy at Lae, the distance between the two spots being only 20 miles.

As the night deepened, the rays of the full moon often broke through the openings of the clouds, but more often squalls came on to drench all on deck. Meantime, the sound of plane engines came from overhead as the Imperial Navy Air Forces circled over the transports to protect them from possible attacks from the enemy.

Enemy All Fled

At dawn the next morning when the Naval Landing Corps drew close to Lae, the much-awaited orders for the start of landing operations were issued, soon after the first message was obtained from the Army Landing Unit telling of the latter's successful execution of their operations on the coast of Salamoa. Thereupon one batch after another of the sailors left the transports to jump into small boats which carried them to the shore. Defying fierce downpours of rain the landings of all the officers and men were conducted successfully.

The town of Lae was found close to the shore at the foot of a long mountain range running from the interior of Guinea Island almost to the very shore. Though being a local center of gold exports, it has only 400 houses or so, all vacated. On the northwestern side of the town, on hilly terrain, stood a number of neat-looking residences of Britons and Australians, which, too, were found emptied.

The sailors, in fine order, marched through the streets to the airfield which had a runway of about 1,200 meters. This was the British and Australian base for exploitation. They used to fly transport planes from there, fully loaded with the gold produced in the neighborhood. No planes were found on the field save one large-type Ford discovered in a wrecked condition after being destroyed by the Imperial Wild Eagles. Everything around was dead and calm. There was found in one Briton's residence a calendar which, judging from its being opened on the date of February 21, indicated

that the occupants of the house deserted it on that day, scared by the terrible raids of the Imperial Air Forces which occurred on the previous day.

Australia Fear-Struck

The mighty Imperial Forces, close on the heels of the unconditional surrender of the entire Netherlands East Indies, are expanding their activities as far as a new front on Horn Island bringing consternation and fear to Australia.

Thus, the vast continent, about 12 times the size of the Japanese mainland is beginning to shake before the blitzkrieg operations of the Japanese Army and Navy Units.

Yasu Shirane, a staff employe of the Mitsubishi Shoji, who spent three and a half years at the company's branch in Melbourne, says that the anti-Japanese movement in Australia is fundmentally different from that in the United States, for their's was caused from fear held for Japan.

"When the Japanese Air Units began their terrific bombardment of various regions in China with the outbreak of the China Affair," Mr. Shirane stated, "the Australians began to harbor fears and could not remain unconcerned.

"On the day on which the news of the Japanese pounding of Canton was reported, a newspaper in Melbourne carried a striking cartoon, which I can recall vividly even now. It was the picture of the Australians, shading their eyes with one hand, and looking intently at the terrific aerial bombardment of the Japanese Air Units across the continent.

"There was another cartoon, a picture of numerous enemy planes flying toward Australia from the north, intended, probably, to rouse the attention of the Australians to the possible danger of attack on the continent and to warn them to be on guard."

The agitation in Australia, Mr. Shirane declared, did not begin today; it started when Japan, after exercising forbearance and patience over successive outrages, finally took up arms and responded to the challenge of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen.

Australians' Own Fault

Although the consequences befalling the Australians today have been brought about by their own folly, Mr. Shirane said, he could not but help feeling sorry for them because they blindly "danced to the tune of Anglo-American music" and were eventually forced to "pick the chestnut out of the fire" for America and Britain by sending a large number of troops, out of the limited population, to various fronts.

Michitsugu Doi, manager of the South Seas section of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who was also a one-time resident in Australia, declared that Horn Island, which is the largest among the seven small islands surrounding Thursday Island, is very familiar to the Japanese.

"No particular attention was given to the island from the industrial as well as military points of view," he said, "but the Australians must have started building air bases.

"The statistics taken in 1937 disclose that the population of the island then was about 1,700, of which 500 comprised Australians and 400 were Japanese, the latter were engaged in pearl diving."

The whole island, Mr. Doi explained, is covered with shrubs and a noted ant tower measuring some 20 feet in height is found on the top of a mountain.

Years ago, military importance was attached to the island as a British naval base but due to the shortage of water, the naval port was since switched to Port Darwin in Australia.

"The distance between Horn Island and the Australian continent is only about a mile," Mr. Doi stated, "and consequently, the danger to Australia has been increased considerably with the commencement of Japanese operations on the island."

Dutch Leaders Hit For Blind Mistake

(Continued From Page 1)

windows closed despite the sweltering heat.

Arriving at Batavia in the afternoon of March 9, the internees were joined by about 600 other Japanese who had been sent there from Garoet. The same evening, they left Tandjoeng Priok in a 5,000-ton freighter, which was extremely ill-ventilated.

The vessel, duly, arrived at Tjilatjap, hence the Japanese internees are believed to have been sent to Australia several days later.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Invitations for an Aryian New Year celebration at the World Federation Center, Kodaira-mura, Kokubunji, Tokyo-fu, have been issued in the name of Mahendra Pratap, for an all-night meeting on Saturday, March 21, and an all-day gathering on Sunday, March 22.

A daughter, Gabriele, was recently born to Dr. Adolf and Mrs. Anneliese Freitag, of Shizuoka, as their third child.

Dr. Klaus Mehnert, noted German writer and editor of "The Twentieth Century", who had spent about three weeks in Tokyo contacting Japanese literary circles, is returning to Shanghai today.

The Japanese-German Cultural Association is sponsoring a "Konzert Deutscher Musik" (Concert of German Music) to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Monday, March 23. The artists to appear include Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, who will play Rhapsody by Brahms, and Carnival, Opus 9, by Schumann; Takashi Kurata, cello, who will be heard in Arioso, and Sonata No. 3 in G minor, by Bach, and Beethoven's Variations on a Theme by Mozart; and Miss Kayoki Izaki, who will sing an opera selection by Mozart, songs by Loewe, Wagner, and Brahms, and an operetta song by Strauss.

Closing Iron Net on Bataan Enemies

With their leader, General Douglas MacArthur, having fled the scene, the American troops in the Philippines wait certain defeat as sturdy Japanese Units continue their unstoppable advance against the trapped enemy at the southern tip of the peninsula. (Censored by War Ministry)

Raid on Axis Homes By Federal Agents Is Reported by U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

chief of the United States army air corps, has been nominated to the post of chief of the air forces of the Allied nations in the Southwest Pacific, the United States officially has announced, according to a Canberra report received here today.

Lieutenant-General Brett formerly was under General Sir Archibald Wavell when the Allied supreme command in the Pacific was created.

Marquart Gets Post

Domei

VICHY, March 17.—The United States Navy Department today announced the appointment of Rear-Admiral Edward John Marquart, Commandant of the 3rd Naval District, New York, as Commander of Naval Defenses in the East, according to a Havas report received here from Washington.

Rear-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, formerly commander of the United States Battle Force, will succeed Rear-Admiral Marquart as Commandant of the 3rd Naval District, the announcement said.

Banks Will Reopen

The Shonan City branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan in former Raffles Square will be reopened March 20, the two Japanese banks have formally announced, according to the Asahi.

Britain Admits Attack On Milas; Turks Order Tightening of Defense

Domei

ANKARA, March 17.—The British Embassy here admitted today that a British warplane bombed Milas, Turkish city on the Aegean coast, yesterday by mistake. The Government was notified that Britain is ready to pay indemnity for damages caused by the British "mistake." Meanwhile, following yesterday's bombing attack on Turkish territory, the Government, deciding further to strengthen its coastal defenses, issued an order to all coastal garrisons to fire on any aircraft of unknown nationality which dares to fly over Turkish territory. Turkish military authorities simultaneously announced that Turkey will attack any foreign aircraft seen in the western part of Anatolia unless fully notified in advance.

Trade Organ Initiated

Domei

BANGKOK, March 18.—With the object of accelerating exchange of important materials between Thailand and other countries within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japan Traders' Association was inaugurated here today by 41 Japanese exporters and importers in Thailand. The Association is headed by Shunsuke Asada, Japanese Consul-General in Bangkok, as the chairman.

Bataan Peninsula Mercilessly Raked By Artillery Fire

(Continued From Page 1)

They were caused by reflections made by tin cans strung along barbed-wire entanglements, in lieu of alarm bells, we were told.

"Then suddenly, a single black creature crawled out of nowhere and zigzagged along in the opposite direction some distance behind the enemy lines. It was an enemy tank or armored car—we could not make out—that was making a hurried 'trip' to the rear.

"It was growing darker but our bombardment continued. The enemy, probably discouraged by our accurate fire, had apparently decided to call it a day and no more of their shells whined over.

"Beyond the dark waters of Manila Bay, a few lights became visible, probably the Cavite Naval Base. Darkness finally came over the battlefield and the hills settled down to another sleepless night."

Counselor for Tokyo

Yoshio Anto, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, left Rome March 17 for Japan, the Asahi reported from Rome today. Mr. Anto is scheduled to proceed to Hungary via Vienna whence he will enter the Soviet Union through Turkey and return to Tokyo by the Siberian Railway, the report said.

RIKEN FIRM TO FETE QUARTER CENTENARY

25th Anniversary of Research Institute to Be Observed With Program on Saturday

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research will be celebrated Saturday with events worthy of the noted semi-official organ for scientific research, whose patent rights, foreign and domestic, number more than 700.

The Institute, it is recalled, was established in 1917 with the chief aim of meeting the dearth of imported chemicals as the result of the last European War. It came into being under the promotion of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine and other physical and chemical authorities who supported the former. The directorship of the Institute was first assumed by the late Dr. Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, succeeded by the late Dr. Baron Koi Furuichi who remained as the director till Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, the present director, took over the position. Dr. Okochi has been directing the Institute for the last 22 years.

Dr. Okochi said to the press Thursday in connection with the 25th anniversary of the organization as follows:

"The Institute first started conducting investigations both on the basic and applied studies of physics and chemistry. Our first idea was to get as many patent rights as possible and sell them abroad to have money with which to continue our researches. The idea was gradually altered and the Institute itself is now engaged in applying patent methods to many chemical and physical products.

"The results of our basic researches are being published monthly in two organs, one in Japanese and the other in English. The demand on the monthlies has been rapidly increasing abroad as well as at home. The foreign subscribers of the English monthly are saying that they want to read the Japanese monthly, too, because the latter often contains the studies not covered by the English monthly. The number of the patent rights we possess both abroad and at home now exceeds 700."

Preparations Begin For Wartime Polls

(Continued From Page 1)

tion entirely free from barrel campaigns and other violations of the election law, so that only men of the highest caliber and those seething with patriotism will be elected, to place the Diet on a strictly wartime basis.

He said, inter alia, "the forthcoming general election is going to be held in the midst of a war on which the rise or fall of the nation is staked and as the country is now undertaking the great task of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the absolute necessity of organizing a powerful and spirited Diet cannot be too strongly urged, and the responsibility of giving birth to such a Diet lies on the shoulders of the voters."

[illegible]

(Continued From Page 1)

[illegible]

MEIJI U. SWAMPS HOSEI IN HOCKEY TO WIN TITLE

Claims Kanto Open Championship by 11 to 0 Score Played At Shibaura

Routing Hosei 11 to 0, the Meiji University pucksters captured the title of the Kanto Open Hockey Championship, which was brought to a close on Wednesday at the Shibaura rink.

Taking the lead from the opening whistle, the Surugadai six put the game on ice in the first period by scoring three goals.

The match soon turned into a rout as the Meiji six scored at will, tallying thrice more before the half and adding five more goals in the final period.

The score:

Meiji	3	3	5—11
Hosei	0	0	0—0

Road to Alaska

Domei

VICHY, March 17.—Basic points regarding the construction of an automobile road in Alaska were agreed upon on March 6 by the Canadian Government and the United States, the Canadian War Department announced today, according to a Havas report received here from Washington.

ANIMALS FROM SPHERE TO BE DISPLAYED AT ZOO

Celebration at Ueno Menagerie To Include Hyena Given by Sultan of Johore

The Ueno zoo, center of attraction for thousands of youngsters and also grown-ups in the city, will celebrate its 60th anniversary on Friday by featuring animals representing the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including John Tonki, the elephant from India and the oldest inmate, a hyena presented by the Sultan of Johore and rare birds from Australia.

The zoo, which has been enlarged three times since its construction now covers 10,000 tsubo with over 1,500 animals and over 350 different species and is still carrying on despite the restrictions of wartime.

Saburo Fukuda, assistant manager of the zoo, who has taken a personal interest in the animals for 20 years, will be honored by a decoration on Friday for his long and faithful service.

Regarding food problems for the menagerie, he said, "Despite the substitution of various foods, such as whale meat in place of rabbit and horse meat for lions, the animals show no loss of appetite and are as healthy as ever."

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, March 19
NICHI NICHI—Naval Operations in Indian Ocean
ASAHI—Imperial Forces Dominate Indian Ocean
KOKUMIN—Domestic Reform Needed

Naval Operations in Indian Ocean

NICHI NICHI

It was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on March 17 that submarines of the Imperial Navy operating in the Indian Ocean and waters off the coast of Burma have been inflicting serious blows to the enemy's sea transportation there. According to the communique, by March 16, our submarines sank 11 enemy vessels totaling 81,500 tons. The longer the enemy forces operate there, the greater will be their losses.

When the Imperial Navy seized complete control of the Western Pacific after defeating the sea power of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, the entire world expected that Japan would commence its future operations in the Indian Ocean, but it has come much earlier than the enemy expected. The blockade of India and interception of communications between the British homeland and India as the result of the control of the Indian Ocean by the Imperial Navy, which has been dreaded by Britain more than anything else, has finally come true.

As was the case on the Hongkong, Malay and Singapore fronts, the British Army in North Africa and Western Asia has assigned Indian troops to the firing line thus making them human defense barriers of the British. Thus the cutting off of the supply of Indian troops will be a great blow to the British. More serious for the British, however, will be the favorable developments of the objective situation for the independence of India. The crisis of India now played up by the British is in reality a golden opportunity for its independence. The policy of the Imperial Government to render its willing aid for the patriotic efforts of the Indian people was declared to the world by Premier General Hideki Tojo. The Imperial Navy's operations in the Indian Ocean, in effect, will endorse the Premier's statement mentioned above, for it will force British influence to retreat from the Indian Ocean and eventually from India entirely. Thus the four hundred million people of India will be presented with the best chance to rise and push ahead for their independence.

In his radio broadcast on February 15, Premier Winston Churchill stated that sea transportation between the British homeland and India is now forced to go by way of Capetown, Africa, adding that three round trips will be the maximum that can be expected by that route. The Imperial Navy's operations in the Indian Ocean will even cut off this route, accelerating the collapse of the British Empire. Progress of naval operations in the Indian Ocean will also isolate Australia completely by cutting off the communications between the Commonwealth and England. Coupled with the deadly submarine activities of the Imperial Navy in waters off the coast of the United States mainland, our naval operations in the Indian Ocean will mark a new stage for the successful conclusion of the objective of the war the Empire is waging now.

Imperial Forces Dominate Indian Ocean

ASAHI

As our military operations entered the second stage following the fall of Singapore and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies which has made the Japanese strategically predominant in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean, the Imperial Navy lost no time in commencing its operations in the Indian Ocean, while the Imperial Air Force has been bombing various outposts for the defense of Australia. Thus, the last day of British influence in Australia and India is rapidly approaching.

As the result of daring activities of our submarines operating in the Indian Ocean, a total of 11 vessels aggregating 81,500 tons were sunk by March 16, namely, two armed merchantmen, 6,500 tons, and two tankers, 20,000 tons, off the coast of Colombo, three armed merchantmen, 24,000 tons, and one tanker, 7,000 tons, off Madras, and two armed merchantmen, 19,000 tons and one freighter, 5,000 tons, off Rangoon. Thus the Indian and Burmese coasts have been effectively blockaded and the communications between India and Australia are now completely intercepted. Since the control over the Indian Ocean has been seized by the Imperial Navy, the connection between the British homeland and its colonies in East Asia has been cut to pieces.

When the military operations of the Imperial Forces in Malaya were completed, it was the concensus of opinion of the world that the navigation route via the Indian Ocean would be paralyzed. An influential magazine published in Lisbon then predicted the situation prevailing in the Indian Ocean at present.

Even if Britain tries to stage counter-attacks with India as its base of operations, the dispatch of large reinforcements will be impossible due to the paralyzed state of the sea transportation between India and other parts of the British Empire. Moreover, the export of materials and commodities from India to the British homeland and Australia will be exposed to imminent danger. As the result of its isolation, uneasiness in India will increase further. In concert with our submarine activities in the Indian Ocean, naval operations have successfully been expanded by the German and Italian Navies in the Mediterrenean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. As the War of Greater East Asia entered its second stage, the war situation in the world has now made further progress.

Domestic Reform Needed

KOKUMIN

The reason we render our absolute support to the Tojo Cabinet is because we have full trust in its right cognizance of the Empire's historic mission since the time of the Manchurian Incident and its dauntless courage in devoting itself entirely in the sacred war waged for the destruction of Anglo-American Powers. We could not help but be dissatisfied with the former Cabinets because of their lack of proper understanding of the Empire's historic mission and their indecisiveness in coping with the situation.

As repeatedly pointed out by the Government and the fighting services, we will fight through until we thoroughly crush the enemy as the current war is a war for the reform of the world by completely eradicating the root of outrageous Anglo-American domination in close collaboration with our Allies, Germany and Italy. Under this unshakable determination, the entire nation is firmly united in order to reply to the Imperial wishes.

The thorough crushing of Anglo-American Powers and the reform of the world cannot be successfully consummated by armed victory alone. In parallel with military operations, a great construction plan must be formulated throughout the entire area of East Asia politically, culturally and economically. For this purpose, a general headquarters must be established at the earliest possible opportunity. Although the Government recently established the Greater East Asia Construction Council, it must be strengthened further in order to act as the guiding body for the unprecedented construction task confronting the Empire. Various political, economic and cultural measures to be carried out in the occupied areas must be backed by a unified guiding principle. In the "war of construction", as in military operations, everything must be unified by the principle of rendering services to His Majesty the Emperor.

In this connection we must reflect if our domestic administration, economic structure and educational system is powerfully unified for the execution of the construction war in Greater East Asia. We must now find out what prevented the speedy completion of a highly organized defense State in this country. This question is more important than the forthcoming general election. Premier Tojo stated that men of high caliber and spirit are wanted by the State as Diet members through the forthcoming election. At this moment, we wish to ask the Government once again for the "spirit" for a thoroughgoing reform of the domestic structure.

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